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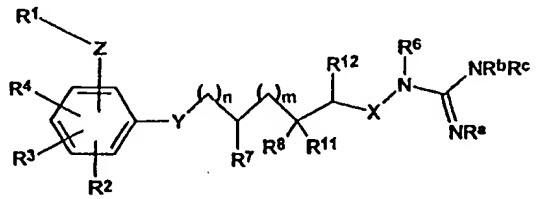

(I)

(57) Abstract

Aminoguanidine and alkoxyguanidine compounds, including compounds of formula *(I)* wherein X is O or NR9 and R1–R4, R6–R9, R11, R12, Ra, Rb, Rc, Y, Z, n and m are set forth in the specification, as well as hydrates, solvates or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, that inhibit proteolytic enzymes such as thrombin are described. Also described are methods for preparing the compounds of Formula *(I)*. The novel compounds of the present invention are potent inhibitors of proteases, especially trypsin-like serine proteases, such as chymotrypsin, trypsin, thrombin, plasmin and factor Xa. Certain of the compounds exhibit antithrombotic activity via direct, selective inhibition of thrombin, or are intermediates useful for forming compounds having antithrombotic activity. The invention includes a composition for inhibiting loss of blood platelets, inhibiting formation of blood platelet aggregates, inhibiting formation of fibrin, inhibiting thrombus formation, and inhibiting embolus formation in a mammal, comprising a compound of the invention in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Other uses of compounds of the invention are as anticoagulants either embedded in or physically linked to materials used in the manufacture of devices used in blood collection, blood circulation, and blood storage, such as catheters, bloodd dialysis machines, blood collection syringes and tubes, blood lines and stents.

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Aminoguanidines and Alkoxyguanidines as Protease Inhibitors

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel compounds that function as enzyme inhibitors, and particularly to a new class of non-peptidic inhibitors of proteolytic enzymes.

Related Art

Proteases are enzymes that cleave proteins at single, specific peptide bonds. Proteases can be classified into four generic classes: serine, thiol or cysteinyl, acid or aspartyl, and metalloproteases (Cuypers *et al., J. Biol. Chem. 257*:7086 (1982)). Proteases are essential to a variety of biological activities, such as digestion, formation and dissolution of blood clots, reproduction and the immune reaction to foreign cells and organisms. Aberrant proteolysis is associated with a number of disease states in man and other mammals. The human neutrophil proteases, elastase and cathepsin G, have been implicated as contributing to disease states marked by tissue destruction. These disease states include emphysema, rheumatoid arthritis, corneal ulcers and glomerular nephritis. (Barret, in *Enzyme Inhibitors as Drugs*, Sandler, ed., University Park Press, Baltimore, (1980)). Additional proteases such as plasmin, C-1 esterase, C-3 convertase, urokinase, plasminogen activator, acrosin, and kallikreins play key roles in normal biological functions of mammals. In many instances, it is beneficial to disrupt the function of one or more proteolytic enzymes in the course of therapeutically treating a mammal.

Serine proteases include such enzymes as elastase (human leukocyte), cathepsin G, plasmin, C-1 esterase, C-3 convertase, urokinase, plasminogen activator, acrosin, chymotrypsin, trypsin, thrombin, factor Xa and kallikreins.

Human leukocyte elastase is released by polymorphonuclear leukocytes at sites of inflammation and thus is a contributing cause for a number of disease states. Cathepsin G is another human neutrophil serine protease. Compounds with the ability to inhibit the activity

of these enzymes are expected to have an anti-inflammatory effect useful in thhe treatment of gout, rheumatoid arthritis and other inflammatory diseases, and in the treatment of emphysema. Chymotrypsin and trypsin are digestive enzymes. Inhibitors of t these enzymes are useful in treating pancreatitis. Inhibitors of urokinase and plasminogenn activator are useful in treating excessive cell growth disease states, such as benign prostatidc hypertrophy, prostatic carcinoma and psoriasis.

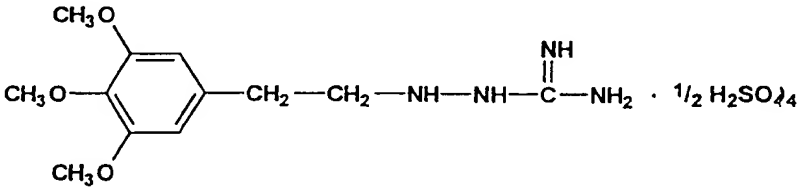
The serine protease thrombin occupies a central role in hemostasis annd thrombosis, and as a multifactorial protein, induces a number of effects on platelets, enddothelial cells, smooth muscle cells, leukocytes, the heart, and neurons (Tapparelli *et cal.*, *Trends in Pharmacological Sciences 14*:366-376 (1993); Lefkovits and Topol, *Circulatioon 90*(3):1522-1536 (1994); Harker, *Blood Coagulation and Fibrinolysis 5 (Suppl 1)*:S477-S58 (1994)). Activation of the coagulation cascade through either the intrinsic pathway (contitact activation) or the extrinsic pathway (activation by exposure of plasma to a non-endotlthelial surface, damage to vessel walls or tissue factor release) leads to a series of biochemidcal events that converge on thrombin. Thrombin cleaves fibrinogen ultimately leading to a heemostatic plug (clot formation), potently activates platelets through a unique proteolytic cleavvage of the cell surface thrombin receptor (Coughlin, *Seminars in Hematology 31*(4):270-2777 (1994)), and autoamplifies its own production through a feedback mechanism. Thus,, inhibitors of thrombin function have therapeutic potential in a host of cardiovascuilar and non-cardiovascular diseases, including: myocardial infarction; unstable angina; strobke; restenosis; deep vein thrombosis; disseminated intravascular coagulation caused by trauuma, sepsis or tumor metastasis; hemodialysis; cardiopulmonary bypass surgery; adult respiiratory distress syndrome; endotoxic shock; rheumatoid arthritis; ulcerative colitis; induratioon; metastasis; hypercoagulability during chemotherapy; Alzheimer's disease; Down's synndrome; fibrin formation in the eye; and wound healing. Other uses include the use of ssaid thrombin inhibitors as anticoagulants either embedded in or physically linked to materiaals used in the manufacture of devices used in blood collection, blood circulation, and bloodd storage, such as catheters, blood dialysis machines, blood collection syringes and tubes, bblood lines and stents.

Factor Xa is another serine protease in the coagulation pathway. Factorr Xa associates with factor Va and calcium on a phospholipid membrane thereby forming a prothrombinase

complex. This prothrombinase complex then converts prothrombin to thrombin (Claeson, *Blood Coagulation and Fibrinolysis 5*:411-436 (1994); Harker, *Blood Coagulation and Fibrinolysis 5 (Suppl 1)*:S47-S58 (1994)). Inhibitors of factor Xa are thought to offer an advantage over agents that directly inhibit thrombin since direct thrombin inhibitors still permit significant new thrombin generation (Lefkovits and Topol, *Circulation 90*(3):1522-1536 (1994); Harker, *Blood Coagulation and Fibrinolysis 5 (Suppl 1)*:S47-S558 (1994)).

A need continues to exist for non-peptidic compounds that are potent and selective protease inhibitors, and which possess greater bioavailability and fewer side-effects than currently available protease inhibitors. Accordingly, new classes of potent protease inhibitors, characterized by potent inhibitory capacity and low mammalian toxicity, are potentially valuable therapeutic agents for a variety of conditions, including treatment of a number of mammalian proteolytic disease states.

Ozawa, H. *et al.*, *Yakugaku Zasshi, 95(8)*:966-74 (1975) describe a number of benzyl- and benzylidine aminoguanidine and amidinohydrazone compounds. For example, the following salts are described:



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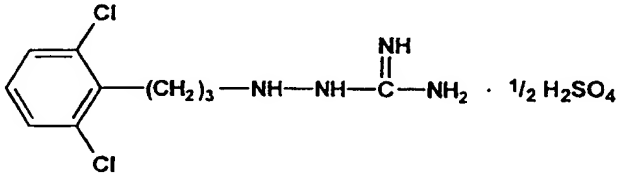
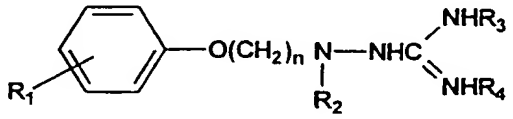


The compounds were tested for their effect on blood pressure in rats.

Augstein, J. *et al.*," *J. Med. Chem., 10(3)*:391-400 (1967) discloses a series of aryloxyalkylamino-guanidines of the formula:



In some compounds R_1 is methoxy, while R_2 is hydrogen and R_3 and R_4 are either hydrogen or methyl. Several such aminoguanidines containing chloro and methyl substituents in the aromatic ring were shown to possess adrenergic neuron blocking properties and to inhibit dopamine β-oxidase *in vitro*. The synthesis and testing of aminoguanidines containing one or more methoxy substituents in the aromatic ring is also disclosed.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is directed to novel compounds having Formula *I* (below). Also provided are processes for preparing compounds of Formula *I*. The novel compounds of the present invention are potent inhibitors of proteases, especially trypsin-like serine proteases, such as chymotrypsin, trypsin, thrombin, plasmin and factor Xa. Certain of these compounds exhibit antithrombotic activity via direct, selective inhibition of thrombin, or are intermediates useful for forming compounds having antithrombotic activity.

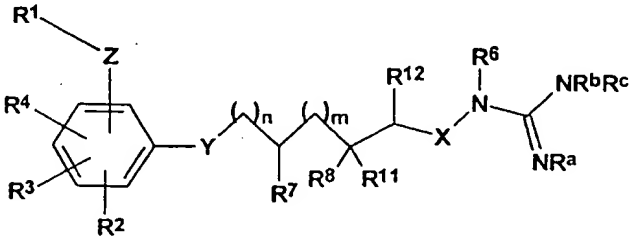
The invention includes a composition for inhibiting loss of blood platelets, inhibiting formation of blood platelet aggregates, inhibiting formation of fibrin, inhibiting thrombus formation, and inhibiting embolus formation in a mammal, comprising a compound of the invention in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. These compositions may optionally include anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents, and thrombolytic agents. The compositions can be added to blood, blood products, or mammalian organs in order to effect the desired inhibitions.

Also provided are methods of inhibiting or treating aberrant proteolysis in a mammal, and methods for treating myocardial infarction; unstable angina; stroke; restenosis; deep vein thrombosis; disseminated intravascular coagulation caused by trauma, sepsis or tumor metastasis; hemodialysis; cardiopulmonary bypass surgery; adult respiratory distress syndrome; endotoxic shock; rheumatoid arthritis; ulcerative colitis; induration; metastasis; hypercoagulability during chemotherapy; Alzheimer's disease; Down's syndrome; fibrin formation in the eye; and wound healing. Other uses of compounds of the invention are as anticoagulants either embedded in or physically linked to materials used in the manufacture of devices used in blood collection, blood circulation, and blood storage, such as catheters, blood dialysis machines, blood collection syringes and tubes, blood lines and stents.

The invention also includes a method for reducing the thrombogenicitity of a surface in a mammal by attaching to the surface, either covalently or noncovalently, aa compound of the invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodimentss

Compounds of the present invention include compounds of Formula *II*:



II

or a solvate, hydrate or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein:

R^1 is one of alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl or heteroaaryl, any of which may be optionally substituted;

Z is one of $-NR^{10}SO_2-$, $-SO_2NR^{10}-$, $-NR^{10}C(R^yR^z)-$, $-C(R^yR^z)NR^{10}-$,-, $-OSO_2-$, $-SO_2O-$, $-OC(R^yR^z)-$, $-C(R^yR^z)O-$, $-NR^{10}CO-$ or $-CONR^{10}-$;

R^y and R^z are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, ; aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, carboxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylaminoalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl or carboxy;

R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aralkyl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, trifluoromethyl, halogen, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, nitro, carboxamiddo, $-CO_2R^x$, $-CH_2OR^x$ or $-OR^x$, or when present on adjacent carbon atoms, R^2 and R^3 mayy also be taken together to form one of $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$ or $-(CH_2)_q-$, where q is fifrom 2 to 6, and R^4 is defined as above;

R^x, in each instance, is independently one of hydrogen, alkyl or cycloaalkyl wherein said alkyl or cycloalkyl groups may optionally have one or more unsaturationns;

Y is one of $-O-$, $-NR^{10}-$, $-S-$, $-CHR^{10}-$ or a covalent bond;

X is oxygen or NR^9;

R^9 is one of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, wherein said alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl can be optionally substituted with amino, monoalkylamino, dialkylaminoo, alkoxy, hydroxy, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acylamino, cyano or trifluoromethyl;

R^6 is one of hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylamino(C_{2-10})alkyl, dialkylamino(C_{2-10})alkyl or carboxyalkyl, or alternatively, R^6 and R^{12} taken together to form $-(CH_2)_w-$, where w is 1-5;

R^7 is one of hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylaminoalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl, carboxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, araalkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, or mono- or di- alkylamino, provided that n is other than zero when R^7 is hydroxy, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, or mono- or di- alkylamino;

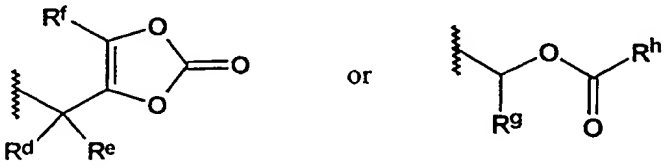
R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylaminoalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl or carboxyalkyl;

or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_y-$, where y is zero (a boond), 1 or 2, while R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above; or R^7 and R^{12} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_q-$, where q is zero (a bond), or 1 to 8, while R^8 and R^{11} are defined as above; or R^8 and R^{11} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_r-$, where r is 2-8, while R^7 and R^{12} are defined as above;

R^{10}, in each instance, is independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxy(C_{2-10})alkyl, amino(C_{2-10})alkyl, monoalkylamino(C_{2-10})alkyl, dialkylamino(C_{2-10})alkyl or carboxyalkyl;

R^a, R^b and R^c are independently hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy, cyano or $-CO_2R^w$;

R^w is alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl,



where R^d and R^e are independently hydrogen. C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl or phenyyl, R^f is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl or phenyl, R^g is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alllkenyl or phenyl, and R^h is aralkyl or C_{1-6} alkyl;

n is from zero to 8; and m is from zero to 4.

A preferred group of compounds falling within the scope of the presernt invention include compounds of Formula *I* wherein:

R^1 is one of C_{6-10} aryl, pyridinyl, thiophenyl (i.e., thiophene), quinazolinnyl, quinolinyl or tetrahydroquinolinyl, any of which is optionally substituted by one or two of hhydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6-6})alkoxy, C_{1-6} aminoalkyl, C_{1-6} aminoalkoxy, amino, mono(C_{1-4})alkylamino, di(C_{1-4})alkxylamino, C_{2-6} alkoxycarbonylamino, C_{2-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-6} hyydroxyalkoxy, (C_{1-6})alkoxy(C_{2-6})alkoxy, mono- and di- C_{1-4} alkylamino(C_{2-6})alllkoxy, C_{2-10} mono(carboxyalkyl)amino, di(C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl)amino, C_{6-14} ar(C_{1-6}) alkoxyycarbonyl, C_{2-6} alkynylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{2-6} alkenylsulfonyl, C_{2-6} alkynylssulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonnamido, C_{6-10} arylsulfonamido, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonamido, amidino, guanidino, C_{1-6} alkyyliminoamino, formyliminoamino, C_{2-6} carboxyalkoxy, C_{2-6} carboxyalkyl, carboxyalkylaamino, cyano, trifluoromethoxy, perfluoroethoxy and $R^{13}R^{14}NSO_2$–;

R^{13} and R^{14} are independently selected from the group consisting of hyvdrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, , carboxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, cyano(C_{2-10})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{2-10})alkyl, alkoxy(C_{2-1a0})alkyl, mono- and di-alkylamino(C_{2-10})alkyl, or R^{13} and R^{14} can be taken together witth the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to form a three to seven membered riing, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms in addition to said nitrogen, suach as oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen (NR^{15}), said ring being preferably saturated, and saiid ring having one or two optional substituents selected from the group consistingg of hydroxy, acyloxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, mono- and di- alkylamino, acylamino, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, , carboxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, cyano(C_{2-10})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{2-10})alkyl, alkoxy(C_{2-1a0})alkyl, mono- and di-alkylamino(C_{2-10})alkyl, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxammido, formyl, alkanoyl, aroyl, aralkanoyl, sulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, . sulfonamido,

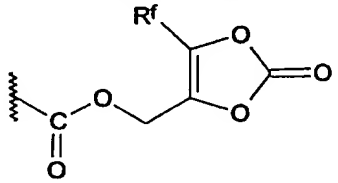
phosphonyl, phosphoramido, and phosphinyl, and wherein R^{15} is seleected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, carboxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, cyanno(C_{2-10})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{2-10})alkyl, alkoxy(C_{2-10})alkyl, mono- and di-alkylamino(C_{2-10})aalkyl, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxamido, formyl, alkanoyl, aroyl, aralkanooyl, sulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, sulfonamido, phosphonyl, phosphooramido, and phosphinyl;

Z is one of $-SO_2O-$, $-SO_2NR^{10}-$, $-C(R^yR^z)O-$ or $-OC(R^yR^z)-$, where I R^y and R^z are each hydrogen;

R^2, R^3 and R^4 are independently one of hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-8} cyclooalkyl, phenyl, benzyl, trifluoromethyl, halogen, hydroxy(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyano, nitro, carboxamiddo, carboxy, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-4} alkoxymethyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy; or alternatively, R^2 andd R^3, when present on adjacent carbon atoms, may also be taken together to form one of $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$ or $-(CH_2)_q-$, where q is from 2 to 6, and R^4 is as defined i above;

Y is one of –O–, –S–, $-NR^{10}-$, or a covalent bond;

R^a, R^b and R^c are each one of hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkoxxy, phenoxy, C_{1-4} alkyloxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, cyano,



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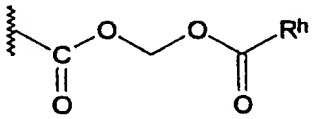


where R^h is benzyl, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, *sec*-butyl or *t*-butyl, and where RR^f is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^6 is one of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-10} aminoalkyl, mono(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, di(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl or C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl;

R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are independently one of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-10} o carboxyalkyl or C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl, or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_y-$ wheree y is zero, 1 or 2, while R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above; or R^7 and R^{12} are taken together t to form $-(CH_2)_q-$, where q is zero (a bond), or 1, 2 or 3, while R^8 and R^{11} are defined aas above; or

R^8 and R^{11} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_r-$, where r is 2, 3, or 4, while R^7 and R^{12} are defined as above;

R^9 is hydrogen, or C_{1-10} alkyl, optionally substituted with amino, mono(C_{1-4})alkylamino, C_{1-6} alkoxy, hydroxy, carboxy, phenyl, C_{1-4} alkyloxycaarbonyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-6} acylamino, cyano or trifluoromethyl;

R^{10}, in each instance, is independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, benzyl, phhenyl, C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-10} aminoalkyl, C_{1-4} monoalkylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, C_{1-4} dialkylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl or C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl;

n is from zero to 8; and m is from zero to 4.

In this preferred embodiment, R^1 can be one of C_{6-10} aryl, pyridinyl, thiiophenyl (i.e., thiophene), quinazolinyl, quinolinyl or tetrahydroquinolinyl, any of whicch is optionally substituted by one or two of hydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} aminoalkyl, C_{1-6} aminoalkoxy, amino, mono(C_{1-4})alkylamino, di(C_{1-4})alkylamino, C_{2-6} alkoxycarbonylamino, , C_{2-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-6} hydroxyalkoxy, C_{2-10} mono(carboxyalkyl)amino, bis(C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl)amino, C_{6-14} ar(C_{1-6}) alkoxycarbonyl, C_{2-6} alkynylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{2-6} alkenylsulfonyl, C_{2-6} alkynylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonamidoo, amidino, guanidino, C_{1-6} alkyliminoamino, formyliminoamino, C_{2-6} carboxyalkoxy, C_{2-6} carboxyalkyl, carboxyalkylamino, cyano, trifluoromethoxxy, and perfluoroethoxy.

An especially preferred group of compounds include compounds of Foormula *I* wherein:

R^1 is one of phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, thiophenyl, quinolinyl or isoquiinolinyl, optionally substituted by one or two of chloro, methoxy, methyl, trifluoromethhyl, cyano, nitro, amino or dimethylamino;

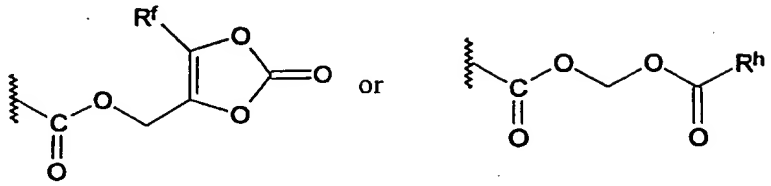
Z is one of $-SO_2O-$, $-SO_2NR^{10}-$, $-CH_2O-$ or $-OCH_2-$;

R^2 and R^3 are hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, or R^2 and R^3 may also be taken toogether to form $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$;

R^4 is one of hydrogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl;

Y is one of O, NR^{10} or a covalent bond;

R^a, R^b and R^c are hydrogen, hydroxy,

 or

where R^h is benzyl or *t*-butyl, and where R^f is hydrogen or methyl;

R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-4} carboxyalkyl, C_{2-4} aaminoalkyl, dimethylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, or methylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl;

R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are independently one of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, $C_{2-1\cdot10}$ hydroxyalkyl or C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl, or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_y-$ where y is zero, 1 or 2, while R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above; or R^7 and R^{12} are takken together to form $-(CH_2)_q-$, where q is zero (a bond), or 1, 2 or 3, while R^8 and R^{11} are deefined as above; or R^8 and R^{11} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_r-$, where r is 2, 3 or 4,l, while R^7 and R^{12} are defined as above;

R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

R^{10}, in each instance, is independently hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} hydrcoxyalkyl, C_{2-4} carboxyalkyl, C_{2-4} aminoalkyl, dimethylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, methylamino(C_{2-8})aalkyl;

n is from zero to 4; and m is zero, 1, 2 or 3.

Another especially preferred group of compounds include compoundds of Formula *I* wherein:

R^1 is phenyl, substituted by one of alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl and $R^{13:3}R^{14}NSO_2-$, where R^{13} and R^{14} are independently selected from the group consistinng of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{6-10} anryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, pyridyl, pyridyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyano(C_{2-6})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{2-6})alkyl, or R^{13} anod R^{14} can be taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to foorm a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of N-morpholinoosulfonyl, N-piperazinylsulfonyl (optionally N' substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} hhydroxyalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6}

alkylcarbonyl, morpholino or C_{6-10} arylcarbonyl), N-pyrrolylsulfonyl, , N-piperidinylsulfonyl, N-pyrrolidinylsulfonyl, N-dihydropyridylsulfoonyl, N-indolylsulfonyl, wherein said heterocyclic ring can be optionally suubstituted with one or two of hydroxy, C_{1-8} alkanoyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{6-10} aryloxy, anmino, mono- and di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, C_{1-8} alkanoylamino, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, (C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyano(C_{2-6})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{2-6})alkyl, carboxy, , C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carboxamido, formyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{6-10} aroyl, C_{6-10}) ar(C_{1-4})alkanoyl, sulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxysulfonyl, sulffonamido, phosphonyl, phosphoramido, or phosphinyl;

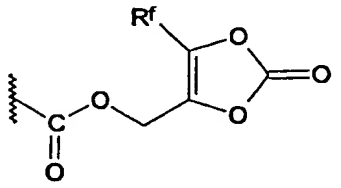
Z is one of $-SO_2O-$, $-SO_2NR^{10}-$, $-CH_2O-$ or $-OCH_2-$;

R^2 and R^3 are hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, or R^2 and R^3 may also be taken ttogether to form $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$;

R^4 is one of hydrogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl;

Y is one of O, NR^{10} or a covalent bond;

R^a, R^b and R^c are hydrogen, hydroxy,



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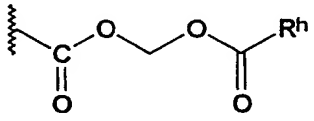


where R^h is benzyl or *t*-butyl, and where R^f is hydrogen or methyl;

R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-4} carboxyalkyl, C_{2-4} anminoalkyl, dimethylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, or methylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl;

R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are independently one of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl or C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl, or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form $-((CH_2)_y-$ where y is zero, 1 or 2, while R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above; or R^7 and R^{12} are takeen together to form $-(CH_2)_q-$, where q is zero (a bond), or 1, 2 or 3, while R^8 and R^{11} are deffined as above; or R^8 and R^{11} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_r-$, where r is 2, 3 or 4, , while R^7 and R^{12} are defined as above;

R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

R^{10}, in each instance, is independently hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} hydrooxyalkyl, C_{2-4} carboxyalkyl, C_{2-4} aminoalkyl, dimethylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, methylamino(C_{2-8})aalkyl;

n is from zero to 4; and m is zero, 1, 2 or 3.

The moiety –Z–R^1 of Formula *I* is attached to the benzene ring in a poosition *ortho-*, *meta-* or *para-* to Y, with the *meta-* position being preferred.

Preferred compounds of the present invention are those of Formula *I* vwherein Y is one of divalent oxygen (—O—), —NR^{10}— or a covalent bond, most preferably —O— and Z is one of —SO_2NR^{10}—, —SO_2O— or —CH_2O—, most preferably —SO_2O—.

Preferred compounds of the present invention are those of Formula *I* vwherein R^1 is one of C_{1-12} alkyl, especially C_{3-8} alkyl, C_{4-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-8} alkenyl, C_{2-8} alkyrnyl or C_{6-14} aryl, especially C_{6-10} aryl, any of which is optionally substituted. Substituentss that can be optionally present on the R^1 moieties include one or more, preferably one or ttwo, of hydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, halogen, alkoxy, aralkoxy, aminoalkoxy, amiiinoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, mono- and di-alkylaminoalkoxyy, cyano, aryl, amino, monoalkylamino, dialkylamino, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxyalkoxxy, mono(hydroxyalkyl)amino, bis(hydroxyalkyl)amino, mono(carboxyalkyl)amiino, bis(carboxyalkyl)amino, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkoxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbbonyl, alkenylcarbonyl, alkynylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkenylsulfonyl, alkynylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonamido, arylsulfonamiddo, aralkylsulfonamido, amidino, guanidino, alkyliminoamino, formyliminoaminoo, trifluoromethoxy, perfluoroethoxy or an aminosulfonyl group $R^{13}R^{14}NSO_2$–, vwhere R^{13} and R^{14} are as defined above. A further substituent on aryl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl and aralkyl moieties of R^1 includes one or more, preferably one or two, alkyl moieeties.

Preferred values of optional substituents on R^1 include hydroxy, nitro, , trifluoromethyl, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} aminoalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6})alkoxy, biphenyl(C_{1-6})alkoxy C_{1-6} aminoalkoxy, amino, mono(C_{1-4})alkylamino, di(C_{1-4})alkylamino, C_{2-6} alkoxycarbonylamino, C_{2-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-10} mono(carboxyalkyl)amino, bis(C_{2-10} carboxyyalkyl)amino, C_{6-14} ar(C_{1-6})alkoxycarbonyl, C_{2-6} alkynylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} aryylsulfonyl, C_{2-6} alkenylsulfonyl, C_{2-6} alkynylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonaamido,

amidino, guanidino, C_{1-6} alkyliminoamino, formyliminoamino, C_{2-6} carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylamino, cyano, trifluoromethoxy, and perfluoroethoxy.

Additional preferred values of optional substituents on R^1 include C_{1-66} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonamido, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonamido, *N*-morpholinosulfonyl, and $R^{13}R^{14}NSO_2$–, whaere R^{13} and R^{14} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, pyridyl, pyridyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyano(CC_{2-6})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{2-66})alkyl, or R^{13} and R^{14} can be taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attachaed to form a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of N-morpholinosulfonyl, N-piperazinylsulfonyl (optionally N' substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyaalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarboonyl, morpholino or C_{6-10} arylcarbonyl), N-pyrrolylsulfonyl, N-piperidinylsulfonyl, , N-pyrrolidinylsulfonyl, N-dihydropyridylsulfonyl, N-indolylsulfonyl, whereiin said heterocyclic ring can be optionally substituted with one or two of hydroxy, C_{1-8} alkanoyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{6-10} aryloxy, amino, mono- and di- C_{1-6} alkylaminoo, C_{1-8} alkanoylamino, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, heteroocycle, heterocycloalkyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyano(C_{2-6})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{2-66})alkyl, carboxy, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carboxamido, formyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{6-10} aroyl,l, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkanoyl, sulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxysulfonyl, sulfonamiddo, phosphonyl, phosphoramido, or phosphinyl.

An additional preferred group of compounds are those compounds of I Formula *I* wherein R^1 is heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl. Preferred R^1 heteroaryl grooups include pyridyl, pyrazolyl, thiophenyl, chromenyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiadiazolyl, quuinazolinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl and tetrahydroquinolinyl, with thiophenyl, quinazolilinyl, quinolinyl and tetrahydroquinolinyl being more preferred and thiophenyl, isooquinolinyl and quinolinyl especially preferred. Preferred compounds when R^1 is substituuted heteroaryl include those compounds having one of the heteroaryl groups mentitioned as preferred that have one or more, preferably one or two, substituents that are lisisted in the

preceding paragraph. Preferred substituents when R^1 is substituted heteroaryl l include one or more substituents, preferably 1 to 3 substituents, independently selected froom halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, amidino, guanidino, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylaminoo, amino, mono(C_{1-6})alkylamino and/or di(C_{1-6})alkylamino.

Useful values of R^1 include phenyl, chlorophenyl, iodophenyl, dichlorcophenyl, bromophenyl, trifluoromethylphenyl, methylsulfonylphenyl, di(trifluoromethyyl)phenyl, methylphenyl, *t*-butylphenyl, methoxyphenyl, dimethoxyphenyl, hydroxyphennyl, carboxyphenyl, aminophenyl, methylaminophenyl, *n*-butylaminophenyl, amiddinophenyl, guanidinophenyl, formyliminoaminophenyl, acetimidoylaminophenyl, methoxycarbonylphenyl, ethoxycarbonylphenyl, carboxymethoxyphenyl, naphhthyl, hydroxynaphthyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, 2-propylbutyl, 5-chloro-2-methoxyyphenyl, 2-cyanophenyl, 2-(*N*-hydroxy)aminophenyl, 2-(4-biphenylmethoxy)phenyl, 2-(33-biphenylmethoxy)phenyl, benzyl, 3-(6-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxobenzo[b]thiophaene)phenyl, 2-(phenylsulfonyl)phenyl, 2,4-bis(methylsulfonyl)phenyl, and 2-chloro-4-methylsulfonylphenyl. Additional useful values include 8-quinolinyl, 5-methyyl-8-quinolinyl, 4-benzo-2,1,3-thiadiazolyl, 5-chloro-2-thiophenyl, 5-chloro-1,3-diimethyl-4-pyrazolyl, pyridyl, isoquinolinyl, and tetrahydroquinolinyl.

Useful values of R^1, when R^1 is phenyl substituted by $R^{13}R^{14}NSO_2$- incclude 2-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)phenyl, bis(2-methoxyethyl)aminosulfonylphaenyl, 2-*N*-methyl-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethylaminosulfonylphenyl, *N*-methyl-*N*-ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonylphenyl, 2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethhyl)-aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-propyl-*N*-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phennyl, 2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(4-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-methoxypphenyl)-aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-methoxycarbonylphenyl)aminosulfoonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N,N*-bis-(22-cyanoethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-(2-ethoxycarbonylethyl)-*N*-benzyl-aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(4-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phennyl, 2-(*N*-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)-*N*-(2-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenyl, 2-(*N,N*-,bis-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N,N*-bis-(carboxymethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-carboxyphenyl)-

aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-(2-carboxyethyl)-*N*-benzylaminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-*N*-(2-furanylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(1-benzzyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-benzyl-*N*-(2-(*N*,*N*-dimethylamino)-ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(1-methyl-4-piperidinyl)-aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyyl, 2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(2-(*N*,*N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(2-(4-morphoolinyl)-ethylaminosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(*N*,*N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)amnino sulfonyl)phenyl, *N*-ethyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)anilinosulfonylphenyl, 2-(*N*-mnethyl-*N*-(3-(*N*,*N*-dimethylamino)propyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl, and 2-(4-pyridylmethyl-aamino-sulfonyl)phenyl.

Further useful values of R^1, when R^1 is phenyl substituted by $R^{13}R^{14}NSO_2$- include 2-morpholinylsulfonylphenyl, 2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(4-ethyloxycarbonyl)piperidinylsulfonyl, 2-(4-carboxyl)piperidinylsulfonylphenyyl, 3-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperidinosulfonyl)phenyl, 3-carboxypiperidinosulfonyl)phhenyl, 2-methoxycarbonyl-1-pyrrolidinosulfonyl)phenyl, 2-carboxy-1-pyrrolidinosulfoonyl)phenyl, 2-(4-methylsulfonylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(4-(2-pyrimidinyl)piperaazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(4-ethylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(4-(piperidin-1--yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(4-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phennyl, 2-(4-(carboxymethyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(4-(2-pyridyl)piperazinyl-suulfonyl)-phenyl, 2-(4-phenylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(4-benzylpiperazinylsulfonyyl)phenyl, 2-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinylsulfonyl)phenyl, 2-(4-methylpiperazinylsulffonyl)phenyl, 2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyl, and 2-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl)phenyl.

The groups R^2, R^3 and R^4 in Formula *I* substitute for any remaining hyydrogen atoms on the benzene ring after allowing for attachment of the moiety –Z–R^1.. Preferred compounds are those where R^2, R^3 and R^4 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{4-7} cycloalkyl, C_{6-14} aryl, especially C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, trifluoromethyl, l halogen, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, nitro, carboxamide, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxymnethyl, alkoxycarbonylmethyl, or cycloalkyloxycarbonyl.

Alternatively, R^2 and R^3, when attached to adjacent carbon atoms on the benzene ring, are one of —CH=CH—CH=CH— or —$(CH_2)_q$—, where q is from 2 to 6, thereby forming a fused ring. Preferred values of R^2 together with R^3 include —CH=CH—CH=CH—, —CH_2—CH_2—CH_2— and —CH_2—CH_2—CH_2—CH_2—. When R^2 and R^3 together form a fused ring, R^4 is preferably hydrogen.

Useful values of R^2, R^3 and R^4 include hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, chloro, bromo, trifluoromethyl, hydroxymethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, carboxamide, nitro, phenyl, cyclopropyl, hydroxy, isopropyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl and benzyl. Useful values of R^2, R^3 and R^4 also include R^2 and R^3 together forming –CH=CH–CH=CH— or –CH_2–CH_2–CH_2– and R^4 being hydrogen.

Preferred compounds are those of Formula *I*, where R^6 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl.

Preferred compounds are those of Formula *I*, where R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are independently one of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl or C_{2-7} carboxyalkyl. Useful values of R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} include hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, *n*-butyl, benzyl, phenylethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 3-hydroxypropyl, 4-hydroxybutyl, 2-carboxymethyl, 3-carboxyethyl and 4-carboxypropyl. Additional preferred compounds are those wherein R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form –$(CH_2)_y$– where y is most preferably 2. Another group of preferred compounds are those where R^8 and R^{11} are taken together to form –$(CH_2)_r$– where r is most preferably 2.

Preferred compounds are those of Formula *I*, wherein R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted by one, two or three, preferably one, of amino, monoalkylamino, dialkylamino, alkoxy, hydroxy, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, carboalkoxy, phenyl, cyano, trifluoromethyl, acetylamino, pyridyl, thiophenyl, furyl, pyrrolyl or imidazolyl.

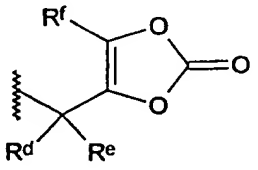
Suitable values of R^9 include hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, *n*-butyl, benzyl, phenethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 3-hydroxypropyl, 4-hydroxybutyl, carboxymethyl and carboxyethyl.

Preferred values of R^{10} in Formula *I* include hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl C_{2-10} aminoalkyl, C_{2-7} carboxyalkyl, mono(C_{1-4} alkyl)amino(C_{1-8})alkyl, and di(C_{1-4} alkyl)amino (C_{1-8})alkyl. Suitable values of R^{10} include methyl, ethyl, propyl, *n*-butyl, benzyl, phenylethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 3-hydroxypropyl, 4-

hydroxybutyl, 2-aminoethyl, 2-carboxymethyl, 3-carboxyethyl, 4-carboxyproopyl and 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl.

Preferred values of R^a, R^b and R^c in Formula *I* are hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, cyano or $-CO_2R^w$, where R^w, in each instance, is preferably one cof C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{4-7}cycloalkyl or benzyloxycarbonyl. Suitable values of R^a, R^b and R^c includde hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, *n*-butyl, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, cyano, $-CO_2CH_3$, , $-CO_2CH_2CH_3$ and $-CO_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$. In the most preferred embodiments, R^a, R^b and R^c are each hydrogen.

Also preferred at R^a, R^b and R^c is the group $-CO_2R^w$, where R^w is one of



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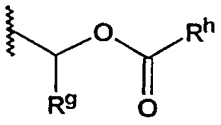
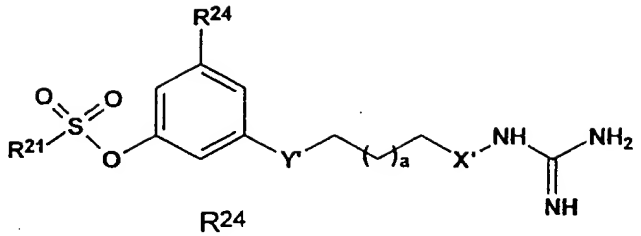


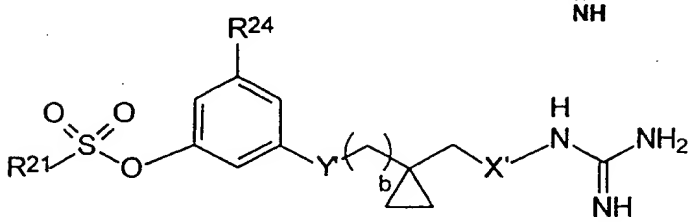
where R^d-R^h are defined as above. When R^a, R^b and R^c are $-CO_2R^w$, where R^w is one of one of these moieties, the resulting compounds are prodrugs that possess desirable formulation and bioavailability characteristics. A preferred value for each off R^d, R^e and R^g is hydrogen, R^f is methyl, and preferred values for R^h include benzyl and *tert*-butyl.

Preferred values of n in Formula *I* include from zero to 6, more preferrably from zero to 4, and most preferably zero, 1 or 2. Preferred values of m include from zero to 4, more preferably zero, 1, 2 or 3.

Compounds having the following formulae (Formula ***IIA*** and Formulla ***IIB***) have been discovered to have exceptional potency as inhibitors of serine proteasess:



(IIA)



(IIIB)

or a solvate, hydrate, pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof, wherein:

R^{21} is one of phenyl, naphthyl, thiophenyl, quinolinyl or isoquinolinyl, optionally substituted by one or two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, methoxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, amino, or dimethylamino; and when R^{21} is phenyl, said phenyl can be optionally ortho- substituted by C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsuulfonamido, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonamido, *N*-morpholinosulfonyl, or $R^{22}R^{23}NSO_2$–, wherein R^{22} and R^{23} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, pyridyl, pyridyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyano(C_{2-6})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{2-6})alkyl, or R^{22} and R^{23} can be taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attacheed to form a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of N-morpholinosulfonyl, , N-piperazinylsulfonyl (optionally N' substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyallkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonnyl, morpholino or C_{6-10} arylcarbonyl), N-pyrrolylsulfonyl, N-piperidinylsulfonyl, N-pyrrolidinylsulfonyl, N-dihydropyridylsulfonyl, N-indolylsulfonyl, wherein said heterocyclic ring can be optionally substituted with one or two of hydroxy, C_{1-8-8} alkanoyloxy, C_{1-5} alkoxy, C_{6-10} aryloxy, amino, mono- and di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, , C_{1-8} alkanoylamino, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyano(C_{2-6})alkyl,

hydroxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{2-6})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{2-2-6})alkyl, carboxy, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carboxamido, formyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{6-10} aroyl·l, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkanoyl, sulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxysulfonyl, sulfonamiddo, phosphonyl, phosphoramido, or phosphinyl;

R^{24} is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

Y' is one of O, NR^{10}, where R^{10} is defined as above, or a covalent bonnd;

a and b are 0, 1 or 2, preferably 1;

X' is O or NR^{29}; and

R^{29} is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl.

Preferred and suitable values of R^{21} are the same as those described abbove for R^1; Y' is preferably O; a is preferably one: and X' is preferably O or NH.

Specific compounds within the scope of the invention include the following:

3-[3-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine;

3-[3-(2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloridde;

3-[3-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine ; hydrochloride;

3-[3-(5-chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloriide;

3-[3-(5-isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloriide;

3-[5-methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hhydrochloride

3-[5-methyl-3-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguaniddine acetate;

3-[5-hydroxymethyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidineaceticc acid salt;

1-[[5-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylnmethoxy guanidine hydrochloride;

1-[[5-methyl-3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethoxygguanidine acetate;

1-[[5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethoxyguaanidine acetate;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-morpholinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidiine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxygguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]ppropoxy guanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methoxy-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hhydrochloride;

3-[5-ethyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(phenylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethyloxycarbonyl)piperidinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenooxy]propoxy guanidine hydrochloride;

2-[5-methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]ethoxyguanidine;

2-hydroxy-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyphenoxy]propoxyguuanidine;

3-[3-(2,4-bis(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(3-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[3-((2-chloro-4-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguuanidine hydrochloride;

3-(6-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxobenzo[b]thiophene)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxypropoxy] guanidine trifluoroacetate;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-carboxyl)piperidinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propooxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(3-methylquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine diaceetate;

3-[5-methyl-3-[2-(*N*-hydroxy)aminophenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-[2-aminophenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[3-(2-(4-biphenylmethoxy)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidiine;

3-[3-(2-(3-biphenylmethoxy)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidiine hydrochloride;

1-[(3-benzyloxy-5-methylphenoxy)methyl]-1,1-cyclopropylethoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-bis(2-methoxyethyl)aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propooxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(*N*-ethyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)anilinosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)pheenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-*N*-methyl-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethylaminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-((3-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxyy]propoxy guanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-((3-carboxypiperidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-((2-methoxycarbonyl1-pyrrolidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenooxy]propoxy guanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-((2-carboxy-1-pyrrolidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propooxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxyy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxyy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-methylsulfonylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenooxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyrimidinyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenooxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-propyl-*N*-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(4-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phhenoxy] propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-methoxycarbonylphenyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfoonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N,N*-bis-(2-cyanoethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxyy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-ethoxycarbonylethyl)-*N*-benzylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyyloxy)-phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(piperidin-1-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenooxy] propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(4-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxy guanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)-*N*-(2-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N,N*-bis(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N,N*-bis(carboxymethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-carboxyphenyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-carboxyethyl)-*N*-benzylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(carboxymethyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)-phenoxy]propoxy guanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyridyl)piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]-propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-phenylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-benzylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-*N*-(2-furanylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-methylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(1-benzyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-benzyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(1-methyl-4-piperidinyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy))phenoxy] propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(2-(4-morpholinyl)ethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)amino sulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phennoxy] propoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)propyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyyl-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-pyridylmethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)-phenoxy]propoxyguanidine;

N-methyl-*N*-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxxy}guanidine hydrochloride;

3-[3-methyl-5-(*N*-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylamino)phenoxy]propoxyyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[3-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]-propylaminoguanidinediacetatite;

[3-[5-methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]-propylamino]guanidiine hydrochloride;

[3-[3-(5-chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propylamino]guanidinee acetate;

[3-[3-(2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]-propylamino]guanidine diaacetate;

[3-[3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propylamino]guanidine acetatee;

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, for example the hydrochlloride and acetate salts thereof. Structures for these compounds are provided in the pagees prior to the claims.

Alternative embodiments of the present invention include compounds ‹ of Formula *I* in which two "R" groups together form a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbonn bridge, thus forming an additional cyclic moiety in the resulting compounds. Alternative eembodiments include compounds of Formula *I* wherein Z, R^1-R^4, Y, m and n are as defined l above; and:

A. R^7 and R^{12} are taken together to form —$(CH_2)_o$—, where o is 11, 2 or 3; R^{11} is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl or carboxyalkyl; R^8 is hydrogen and R^6, R^a, R^b and R^c are defined as above; or

B. R^{11} is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl or carboxyalkyl; R^7 is hydrogen;

R^8 and R^{12} are taken together to form —(CH_2)—(CH_2)—(CH_2))$_p$—, where p is 1, 2 or 3; and

R^6, R^a, R^b and R^c are defined as above; or

C. R^6 and R^b are taken together to form —(CH_2)—$(CH_2)_r$— or =CH—N=CH—NH—, where r is 1, 2 or 3;

R^a is hydrogen or hydroxy;

R^c is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, alkoxycarbamoyloxy, cyano or —CO_2R^w—, where R^w is as defined above;

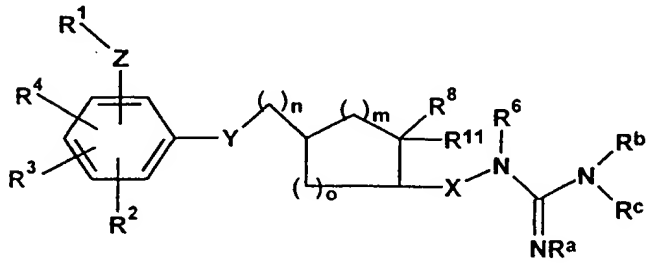
R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl or carboxyalkyl, or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form —$(CH_2)_y$—, where y is zero, 1 or 2; or

D. R^a and R^c are taken together to form —CH_2—$(CH_2)_s$—, where s is 1 or 2;

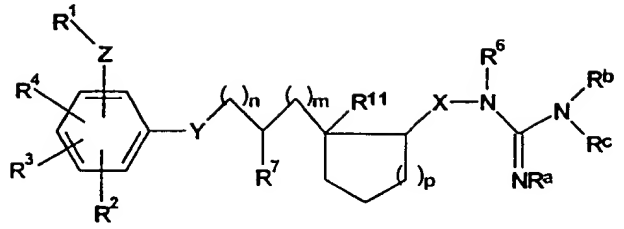
R^6 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy, cyano or —CO_2R^w—, where R^w is as defined above; and

R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl or carboxyalkyl, or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form –$(CH_2)_y$–, where y is zero, 1 or 2.

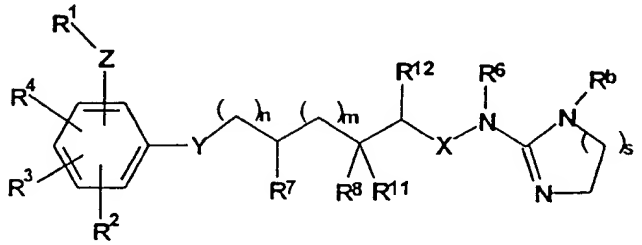
Thus, compounds having formulae *III*, *IV*, *V* and *VI* are contemplatedd:



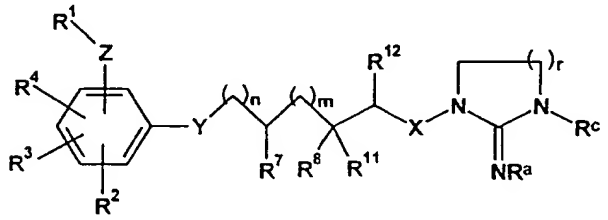
IIII



IV'

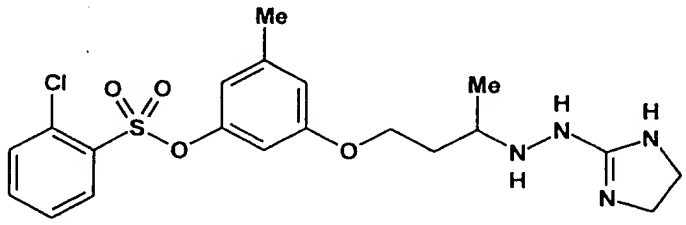


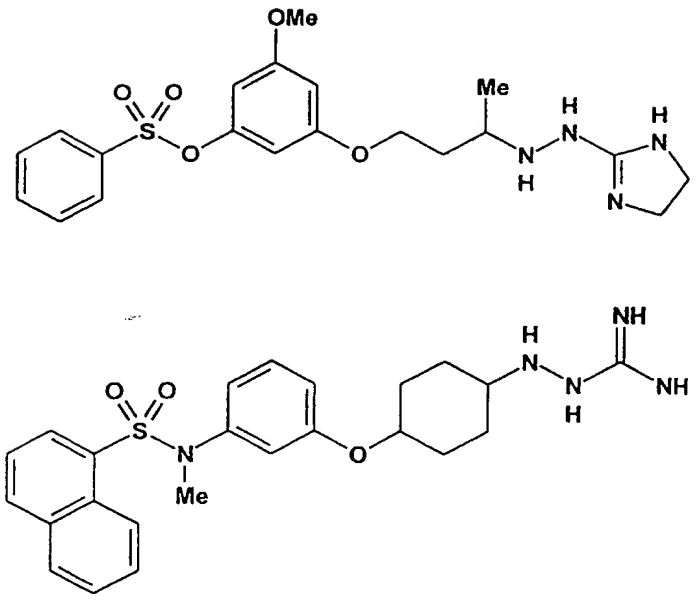
V'



VII

wherein R^1-R^4, Z, Y, R^6-R^{12}, R^a-R^c, n, m, o, p, r and s are defined as above. Preferred values for each of these variables are the same as described above for Formulaa *I*. Specific compounds within the scope of these formulae include:





It is also to be understood that the present invention is considereed to include stereoisomers as well as optical isomers, e.g. mixtures of enantiomers as well l as individual enantiomers and diastereomers, which arise as a consequence of structural asymmetry in selected compounds of the present series.

The compounds of Formula *I* may also be solvated, especially hydrateed. Hydration may occur during manufacturing of the compounds or compositions coomprising the compounds, or the hydration may occur over time due to the hygroscopic nature of the compounds.

Certain compounds within the scope of Formula *I* are derivatives rreferred to as prodrugs. The expression "prodrug" denotes a derivative of a known direct actinng drug, which derivative has enhanced delivery characteristics and therapeutic value as conmpared to the drug, and is transformed into the active drug by an enzymatic or chemical processs; see Notari, R.E., "Theory and Practice of Prodrug Kinetics," *Methods in Enzymology,. 112*:309-323 (1985); Bodor, N., "Novel Approaches in Prodrug Design," *Drugs of the Future,:, 6*(3):165-182 (1981); and Bundgaard, H., "Design of Prodrugs: Bioreversible-Derivativess for Various Functional Groups and Chemical Entities," in *Design of Prodrugs* (H. Bunndgaard, ed.), Elsevier, New York (1985). Useful prodrugs are those where R^a, R^b and/or $R^{c,c}$ are $-CO_2R^w$,

where R^w is defined above. *See*, U.S. Patent No. 5,466,811 and Saulnier *et al.*, , *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 4*:1985-1990 (1994).

The term "alkyl" as employed herein by itself or as part of another groupp refers to both straight and branched chain radicals of up to 12 carbons, such as methyl, . ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, *t*-butyl, isobutyl, pentyl, hexyl, isohexyl, heptyl, 4,4-dimethyylpentyl, octyl, 2,2,4-trimethylpentyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl.

The term "alkenyl" is used herein to mean a straight or branched chain ı radical of 2-20 carbon atoms. unless the chain length is limited thereto, including, but not limitited to. ethenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, 2-methyl-l-propenyl, 1-butenyl, 2-butenyl, and the likкe. Preferably, the alkenyl chain is 2 to 10 carbon atoms in length, more preferably, 2 to 8 caarbon atoms in length most preferably from 2 to 4 carbon atoms in length.

The term "alkynyl" is used herein to mean a straight or branched chain ı radical of 2-20 carbon atoms. unless the chain length is limited thereto, wherein there is at ldeast one triple bond between two of the carbon atoms in the chain. including, but not limitedd to. acetylene, 1-propylene, 2-propylene, and the like. Preferably, the alkynyl chain is 2 to 10) carbon atoms in length, more preferably, 2 to 8 carbon atoms in length, most preferably fromn 2 to 4 carbon atoms in length.

In all instances herein where there is an alkenyl or alkynyl moiety ass a substituent group, the unsaturated linkage, i.e., the vinylene or acetylene linkage is preferabbly not directly attached to a nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur moiety.

The term "alkoxy" is used herein to mean a straight or branched chain ı radical of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, unless the chain length is limited thereto, bonded to an ‹ oxygen atom, including, but not limited to, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy, isopropoxy, and the like. Preferably the alkoxy chain is 1 to 10 carbon atoms in length, more preferablyy 1 to 8 carbon atoms in length.

The term "aryl" as employed herein by itself or as part of another ggroup refers to monocyclic or bicyclic aromatic groups containing from 6 to 12 carbons in thae ring portion, preferably 6-10 carbons in the ring portion, such as phenyl, naphthyl or tetrahydronaphthyl.

The term "heteroaryl" as employed herein refers to groups having 5 to 114 ring atoms; 6, 10 or 14 π electrons shared in a cyclic array; and containing carbon atomss and 1, 2 or 3 oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur heteroatoms (where examples of heteroaryl groupps are: thienyl,

benzo[b]thienyl, naphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, thianthrenyl, furyl, pyranyl, isobbenzofuranyl, benzoxazolyl, chromenyl, xanthenyl, phenoxathiinyl, 2*H*-pyrrolyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, indolizinyl, isoindolyl, 3*H*-indolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, 4*H*-quinolizinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, 4α*H*-carbazolyl, carbazolyl, β-carbolinyl, phenanthridinyl, acridinyl, perimidinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, isothiazolyl, phenothiazinyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl and phenoxazinyl groups).

The term "aralkyl" or "arylalkyl" as employed herein by itself or as part of another group refers to C_{1-6}alkyl groups as discussed above having an aryl substituent, such as benzyl, phenylethyl or 2-naphthylmethyl.

The term "cycloalkyl" as employed herein by itself or as part of another group refers to cycloalkyl groups containing 3 to 9 carbon atoms. Typical examples are cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl and cyclononyl.

The terms "alkoxy" refers to any of the above alkyl groups linked to an oxygen atom.

The term "halogen" or "halo"as employed herein by itself or as part of another group refers to chlorine, bromine, fluorine or iodine with chlorine being preferred.

The term "monoalkylamine" as employed herein by itself or as part of another group refers to an amino group which is substituted with one alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

The term "dialkylamine" as employed herein by itself or as part of another group refers to an amino group which is substituted with two alkyl groups, each having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms

The term "hydroxyalkyl" as employed herein refers to any of the above alkyl groups substituted by one or more hydroxyl moieties.

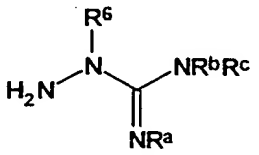
The term "carboxyalkyl" as employed herein refers to any of the above alkyl groups substituted by one or more carboxylic acid moieties.

The term "heterocyclic" is used herein to mean a saturated or wholly or partially unsaturated 3-7 membered monocyclic, or 7-10 membered bicyclic ring system, which consists of carbon atoms and from one to four heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S, wherein the nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms can be optionally oxidized, the nitrogen can be optionally quaternized, and including any bicyclic

group in which any of the above-defined heterocyclic rings is fused to a benazene ring, and wherein the heterocyclic ring can be substituted on carbon or on a nitrogeen atom if the resulting compound is stable. Especially useful are rings containing one oxygenn or sulfur, one to three nitrogen atoms, or one oxygen or sulfur combined with one or two niitrogen atoms. Examples of such heterocyclic groups include piperidinyl, piperazinyl, 2-oxoppiperazinyl, 2-oxopiperidinyl, 2-oxopyrrolodinyl, 2-oxoazepinyl, azepinyl, pyrrolyl, 44-piperidonyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazolidinyl, imidazolyl, imidazolinyl, imidazoliddinyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, oxazolyl, oxazolidinyl, isoxazolyl, iisoxazolidinyl, morpholinyl, thiazolyl, thiazolidinyl, isothiazolyl, quinuclidinyl, isothiazoliddinyl, indolyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, benzimidazolyl, thiadiazoyl, benzopyranyl, beenzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, furyl, tetrahydrofuryl, tetrahydropyranyl, thienyl, benzothienyl, thiamorpholinyl, thiamorpholinyl sulfoxide, thiamorpholinyl sulfone, andi oxadiazolyl. Morpholino is the same as morpholinyl.

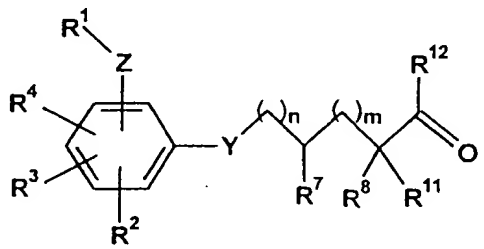
The term "heteroatom" is used herein to mean an oxygen atom ("O"), , a sulfur atom ("S") or a nitrogen atom ("N"). It will be recognized that when the heteroatom i is nitrogen, it may form an NR^yR^z moiety, wherein R^y and R^z are, independently from one anotither, hydrogen or C_1 to C_8 alkyl, or together with the nitrogen to which they are bound, form i a saturated or unsaturated 5-, 6-, or 7-membered ring.

Another aspect of the present invention is a process for preparing an amminoguanidine compound of Formula *I*, comprising reacting an aminoguanidine of the formuula



VII

wherein R^6, R^a, R^b and R^c are defined as above, with a carbonyl-containing commpound of the formula

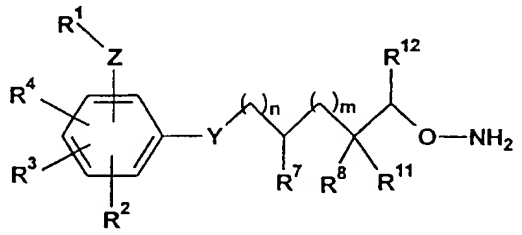


VIII

wherein R^1-R^4, Z, Y, n, m, R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above: to form an amidinohydrazone, and thereafter selectively reducing the hydrazone carbonn to nitrogen double bond of the amidinohydrazone.

The aminoguanidine is typically provided as a salt, preferably the nitrate ssalt. The first step proceeds at ambient temperature using alcohol as a solvent. An acid, such as 4N HCl in dioxane is added to the reaction mixture. The reaction is more fully described herein.

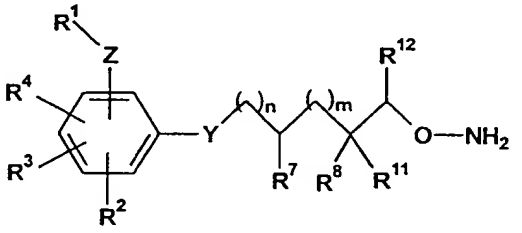
Another aspect of the present invention is a process for preparing a hydrcoxyguanidine compound of Formula *I*, comprising reacting an alkoxyamine compound of thae formula



IX

wherein R^1-R^4, Z, Y, n, m, R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above with a guaanidinylating reagent. Preferred guanidinylating reagents include: aminoiminosulfonic acidd, optionally substituted 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidines, or N,N'-bis(tert-butoxycarbonyyl) S-methyl isothiourea.

The invention is also directed to alkoxyamine intermediates that are usefuul for forming the protease inhibiting compounds of Formula *I*. These intermediates are reppresented by Formula *IX*:

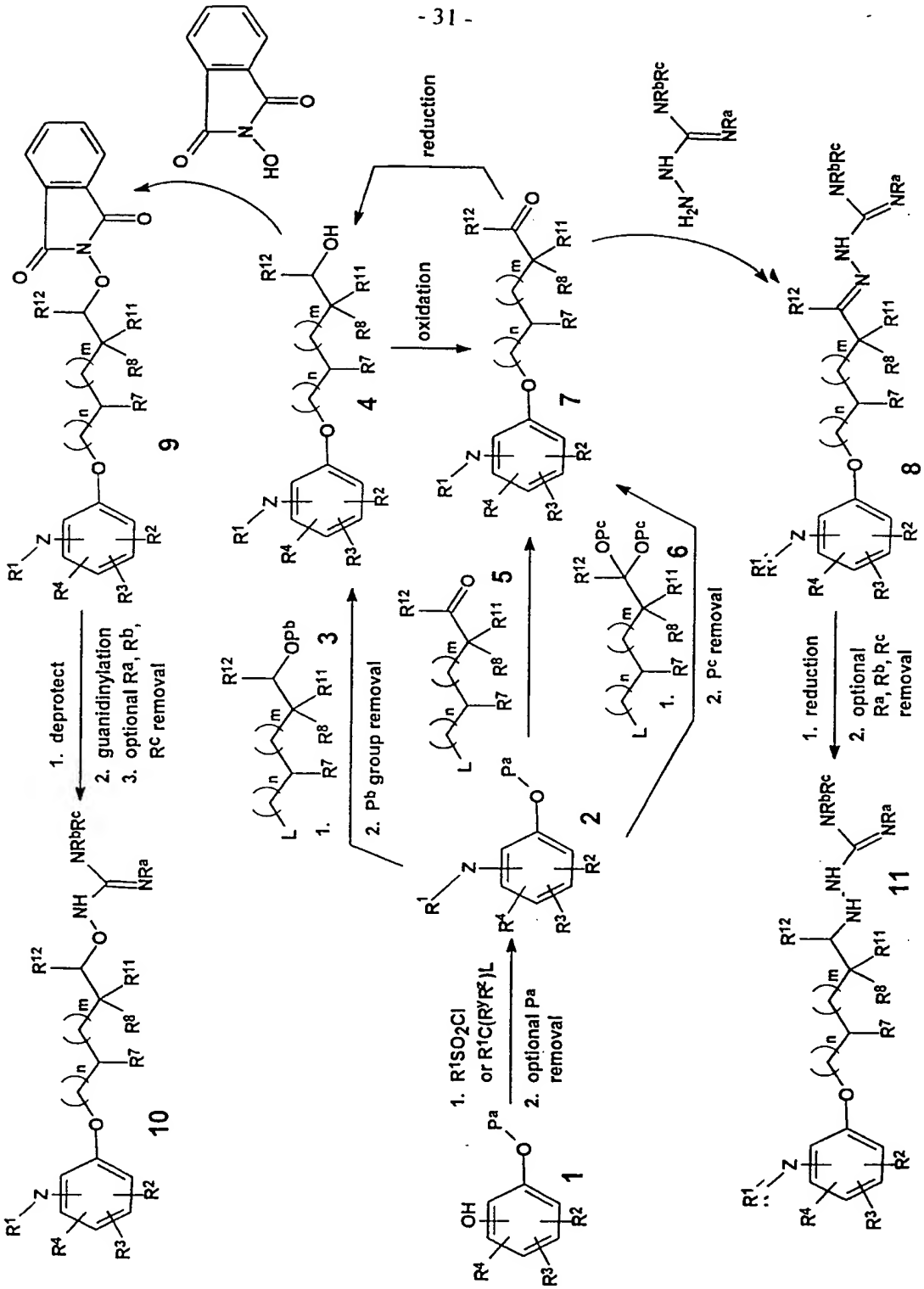


IX

wherein R^1-R^4, Z, Y, n, m, R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above for Formulda *I*.

Schemes *Ia*, *Ib*, and *Ic* outline the synthetic steps to produce compounds cof the present invention where R^1-Z is R^1-$C(R^7R^8)_2O$- or R^1-SO_2O-. Scheme *Ia* illustrates but iis not limited to the preparation of the compounds of Examples 1-8, 10-18, 21-22, 28-33, anad 82-86.

Scheme Ia


1. R1SO2Cl or R1C(RyRz)L
2. optional Pa removal
1. deprotect
2. guanidinylation
3. optional Ra, Rb, Rc removal
1.
2. Pb group removal
oxidation
reduction
1. reduction
2. optional Ra, Rb, Rc removal
1. 2. Pc removal

Phenols **1** (where P^a = H) are converted to monosulfonates **2** by treatment with appropriate sulfonyl chlorides. Preferred conditions include treating phenol **1** with a sulfonyl chloride in a biphasic system composed of an organic solvent, such as an ether, and an aqueous phase saturated with $NaHCO_3$. Alternatively, the reaction may be effected first by deprotonating **1** with one equivalent of a strong base, most preferably NaH, in a polar organic solvent, such as *N,N*-dimethylformamide or tetrahydrofuran, followed by treating the deprotonated phenol with the sulfonyl chloride. Still alternatively, phenol **1**, in a typical organic solvent, such as dichloromethane, may be converted to **2** by treating the phenol with sulfonyl chloride in the presence of an amine base, such as 4-methylmorpholine.

Phenols **1** may be monoprotected (P^a is a protecting group) with a variety of protecting groups known in the art, such as esters and benzyl ethers (Greene, T.W. and Wuts, P.G.M., *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 2nd edition, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York (1991)). Deprotection of the hydroxy groups is routinely accomplished using the reaction conditions well known in the art. For example, deprotection of benzyl ethers may be effected through catalytic hydrogenation using palladium on carbon as a catalyst in solvents such as ethanol or tetrahydrofuran. Deprotection of an acetate is accomplished by basic hydrolysis, most preferably with sodium hydroxide in aqueous tetrahydrofuran.

Phenols **2** are coupled to **3** (for L = OH) using a Mitsunobu coupling procedure (Mitsunobu, O., *Synthesis* 1 (1981)), where P^b of **3** may be a suitable alcohol protecting group. Alternatively, suitable diols (P^b = H) may be used in the Mitsunobu reaction. Preferred coupling conditions include using a trialkylphosphine or triarylphosphine, such as triphenylphosphine or tri-*n*-butylphosphine, in a suitable solvent, such as tetrahydrofuran or dichloromethane, and an azodicarbonyl reagent, such as diethyl azodicarboxylate or 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine. Typical P^b (where P^b is an alcohol protecting group) is well known in the art, such as esters and benzyl ethers (Greene, T W. and Wuts, P.G.M., *supra*). Alternatively, where L is a reactive leaving group such as halide or sulfonate, phenol **2** may be treated with a base, such as sodium hydride, in a solvent, such as *N,N*-dimethylformamide, and then treated with **3**. Removal of P^b is routinely accomplished using the reaction conditions well known in the art. For example, deprotection of benzyl ethers may be effected through catalytic hydrogenation using palladium on carbon as a catalyst in solvents such as ethanol or tetrahydrofuran. Deprotection of an acetate is

accomplished by basic hydrolysis. most preferably with sodium hydroxiide in aqueous tetrahydrofuran.

Alternatively still, alcohol **4** can be obtained by reduction of the appropppriate aldehyde or ketone **7** (obtained from **2** as described below) with a suitable reducing agent, such as sodium or lithium borohydride (Wallbridge, J. *Prog. Inorg. Chem 11*:99-2331 (1970)).

Alcohol **4** is converted to **9** employing a Mitsunobu reacttion with an *N*-hydroxycyclic imide derivative such as *N*-hydroxyphthalimide. Unvveiling of the phthalimide protecting group is accomplished using standard conditions wellll known in the art (Greene, T.W. and Wuts, P.G.M., *supra*), for example, sodium borohydridde in a mixture of an appropriate alcohol (e.g. ethanol or 2-propanol)/ water followed by acidification. Alternatively, removal of the protecting group may be accomplished usingg hydrazine or methylamine.

Guanidinylation of the resulting alkoxyamine to **10** is achieved uusing standard reagents such as aminoiminosulfonic acid (Miller. A. E. and Bischoff, J. J.. *Synthesis 777* (1986)), or 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (Bernatowicz, M. S.. *et. al. J. Org. Chem* 57(8):2497 (1992)), or with substituted guanidinylating reaggents such as *N,N'*-bis(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)- S-methylisothiourea (Bergeron, R.J. and MccManis, J.S. *J. Org. Chem. 52*:1700 (1987)) or *N*-R^a, *N*-R^b, *N'*-R^c-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamiddine, where R^a, R^b and R^c are defined as above for Formula *I*. Useful 1*H*-pyrazole-1-caarboxamidines include *N,N'*-bis(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamiidine and *N,N'*-bis(benzyloxycarbonyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine (all of which caan be prepared according to Bernatowicz, M.S. *et. al., Tetrahedron Letters 34*:3389 (1993))).

Conversion of alcohol **4** to the corresponding aldehyde or ketone **7** is accomplished using routine procedures for the oxidation of alcohols (see for examplee Carey, F.A, Sundberg, R.J. *Advanced Organic Chemistry, Part B: Reactions and Synthesiis*, 3rd edition, Plenum Press, New York (1990)) such as the Swern oxidation (Mancuso, A.J.. *et al.*, *Journal of Organic Chemistry* 3329 (1976)) pyridinium chlorochromate (Corey, E.J. annd Suggs, J.W. *Tetrahedron Letters* 2647 (1975)) pyridinium dichromate (Corey, E.J. and Schmidt, G. *Tetrahedron Letters* 399 (1979)), or sulfur trioxide pyridine complex / dimeethylsulfoxide (*Tetrahedron Letters 28*:1603 (1987)).

Still alternatively, **2** may be coupled directly to **5** where L = OH or a reeactive leaving group such as halide, alkyl sulfonate, or aryl sulfonate. In the case of L = OH, the

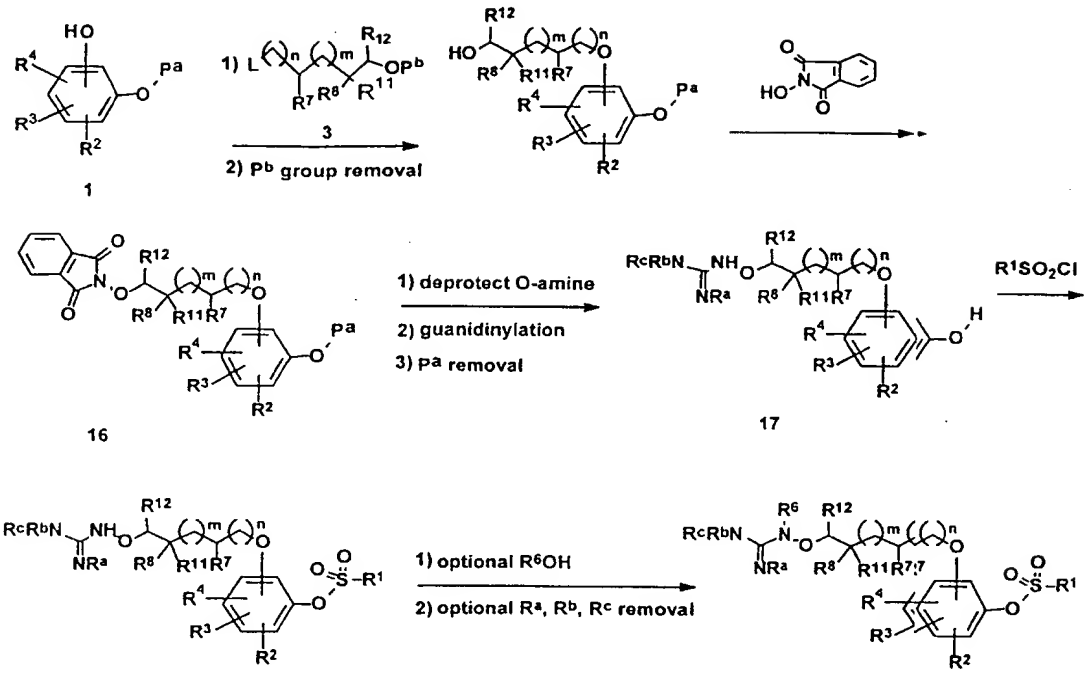
Mitsunobu coupling procedure may be used. In cases where L is a reactive leaving group such as halide or sulfonate, phenol **2** may be treated with a base, such as sodium hydride, in a solvent, such as *N,N*-dimethylformamide, and then treated with **5**.

Alternatively, phenol **2** may be converted to **7** by the Mitsunobu reaction using **6** wherein L = OH and P^c is an aldehyde or ketone protecting group which is well known in the art (Greene, T.W. and Wuts, P.G.M., *supra*), for example, a dimethyl ketal or acetal, 1,3-dioxolane group, or 1,3-dioxane group. Alternatively, where L of **6** is a reactive leaving group such as halide or sulfonate, phenol **2** may be treated with a base, such as sodium hydride in a solvent such as *N,N*-dimethylformamide, and then treated with **6**. P^c may then be removed to afford **7** using standard conditions well known in the art, for example, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in acetone (Greene, T.W. and Wuts, P.G.M., *supra*).

Compound **7** is then converted to amidinohydrazone **8** using standard conditions, for example, treatment with an aminoguanidine, such as aminoguanidine or 2-hydrazinoimidazoline, optionally in the presence of an acid such as nitric acid, hydrogen chloride, or hydrogen bromide, in an appropriate solvent, for example, ethanol or methanol, which, in addition, may contain other solvents such as dichloromethane or tetrahydrofuran. Conversion of **8** to **11** is accomplished under reducing conditions well known in the art, for example, lithium borohydride in an appropriate solvent such as tetrahydrofuran or methanol at various temperatures up to reflux. As an alternative method, catalytic hydrogenation with palladium on carbon catalyst can be employed.

When R^a, R^b and/or R^c are a protecting group, for example t-butyloxycarbonyl (Boc), these protecting groups can be optionally removed by treatment with acid, usually trifluoroacetic acid in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane or water, or by HCl gas dissolved in a suitable solvent, such as 1,4-dioxane.

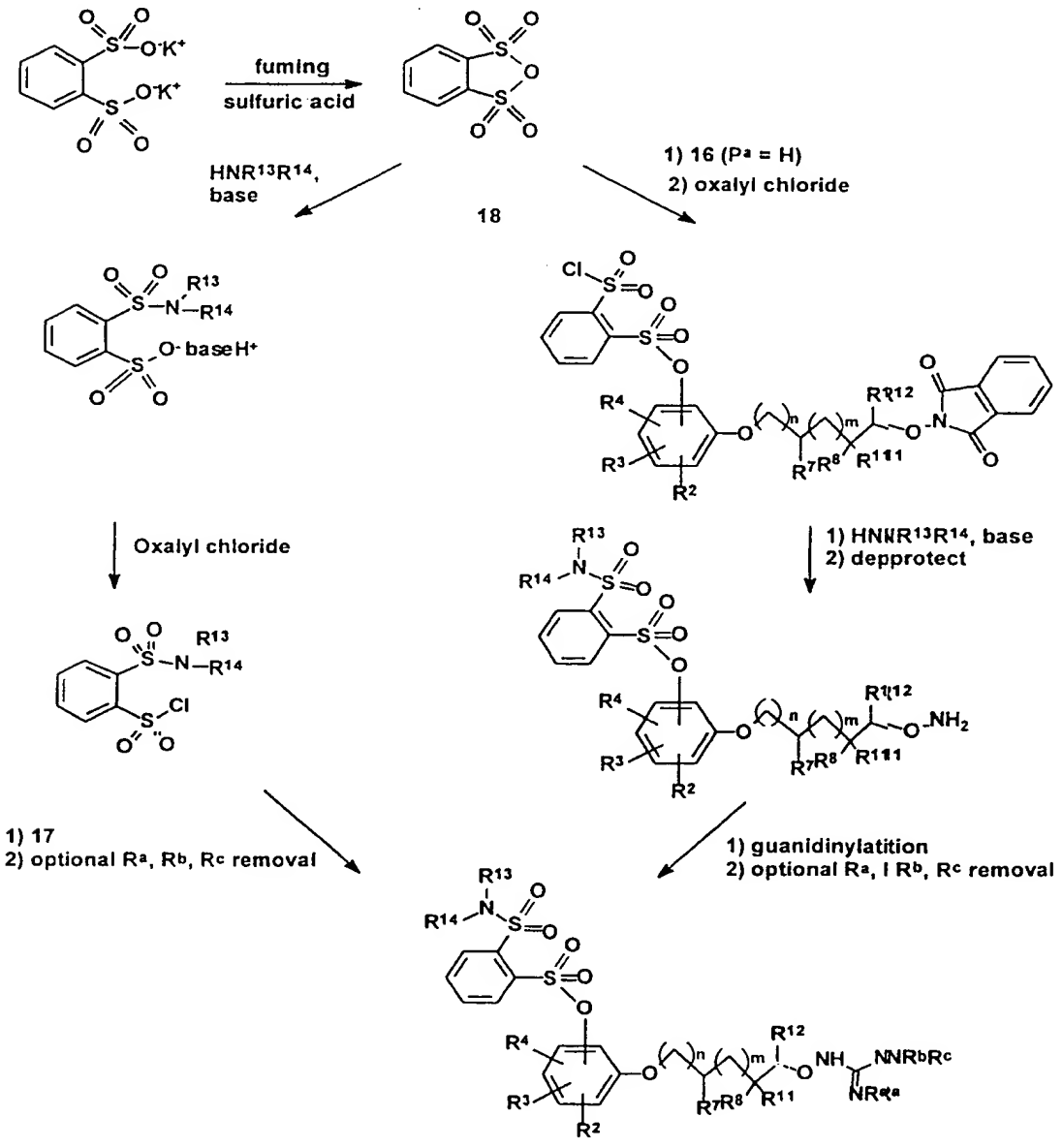
Scheme Ib



A variation of Scheme ***Ia*** (Scheme ***Ib***) involves the use of monoprotected phenols in the synthesis of Examples 19-20, 23-26, and 80. Phenols **1** are monoprotected (P^a is a protecting group) with a variety of protecting groups known in the art such as esters and benzyl ethers (Greene, T.W. & Wuts, P.G.M., *supra*). Monoprotected phenols **1** are coupled to **3** as described for Scheme Ia. Deprotection and another Mitsunobu coupling with an *N*-hydroxy imide derivative, such as *N*-hydroxyphthalimide, as described for Scheme ***Ia***, gives the alkoxyphthalimides **16**. The removal of the phthalimide group, as described for Scheme ***Ia***, produces the alkoxyamine. The alkoxyamines are subsequently converted to the optionally protected alkoxyguanidines, using the standard guanidinylation reagents, such as aminoiminosulfonic acid (Miller, A. E. & Bischoff, J. J., *supra*) or 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (Bernatowicz, M.S. *et. al., supra*), or with substituted guanidinylating reagents such as *N,N'*-bis(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-S-methylisothiourea (Bergeron, R.J. & McManis, J.S., *supra*) or *N*-R^a, *N*-R^b, *N'*-R^c-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine including *N,N'*-bis(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine and *N,N'*-bis(benzyloxycarbonyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine (all of which can be prepared according to (Bernatowicz, M.S. *et. al., supra*) where R^a, R^b and R^c are as defined above.

The phenolic protecting group, P^a, may be removed to give 17 and the resuultant phenolic group reacted with sulfonyl chlorides. Optionally, the protected alkoxyguannidines may be alkylated on the unprotected nitrogen of the guanidine using a Mitsunobu coupling with an alcohol R^6OH (e.g., methanol gives the *N*-methyl alkoxyguanidine derivativee). Finally, the guanidine protecting groups, R^a, R^b, and R^c, may be removed as outlined foor Scheme *Ia*.

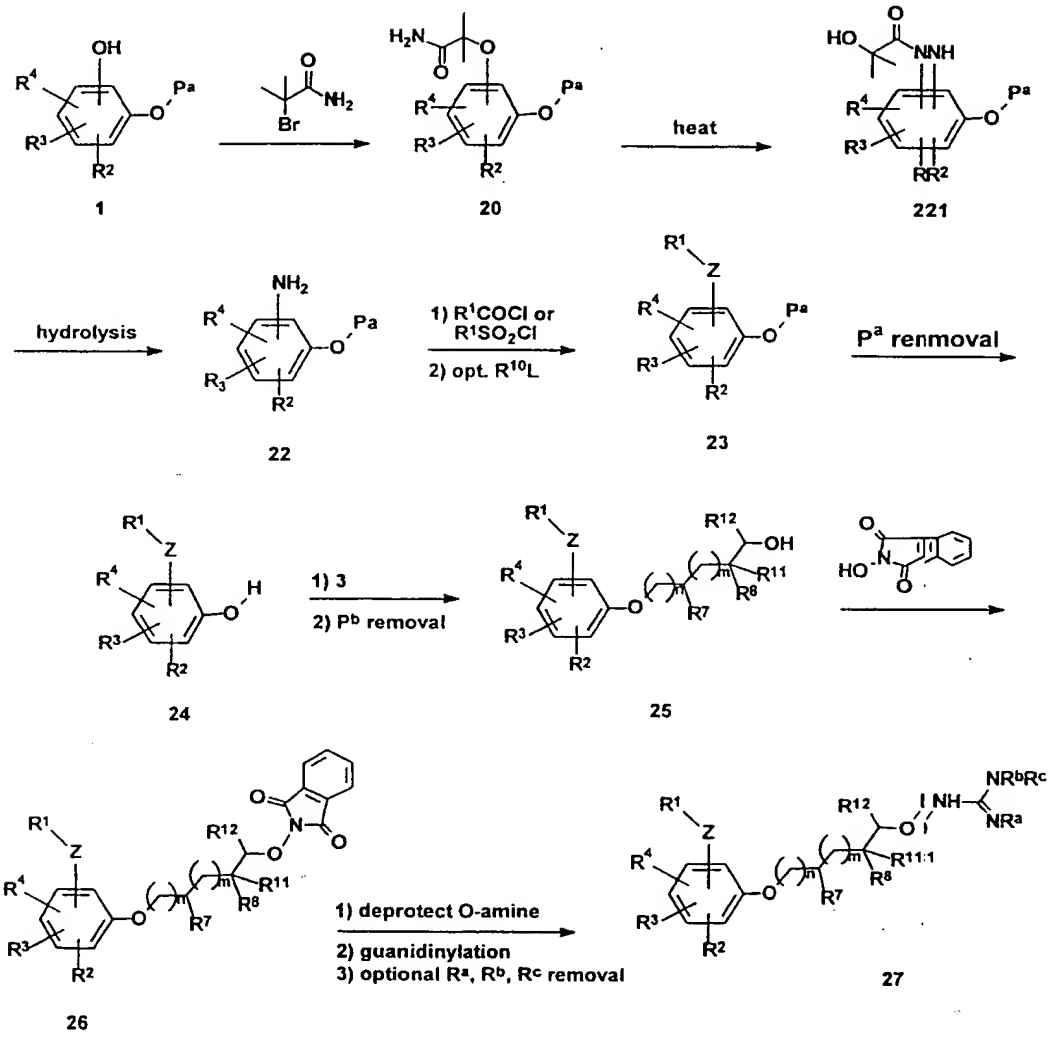
Scheme Ic



Scheme *Ic* outlines the synthesis of the 1,2-benzenedisulfo derivatives described in Examples 34-79. In particular, Examples 34-68 were synthesized by the reaction of 1,2-benzenedisulfonic anhydride **18** (Koeberg-Telder *et al., J. Chem. Soc. Perkin II* 98 (1973)) with secondary amines, $R^{13}R^{14}NH$, in the presence of a base such as a tertiary amine where R^{13} and R^{14} are as defined above, provided that they are both other than hydrogen. The resultant monosulfonic acid salt is converted to the sulfonyl chloride *in situ* by reaction with 1 equivalent of oxalyl chloride. The resultant sulfonyl chloride is reacted *in situ* with the phenol **17**. The optional guanidine protecting groups, R^a, R^b, and R^c, may be removed as outlined for Scheme *Ia* to give **19**.

The Examples of 68-79 were alternatively synthesized by the reaction of the benzenedisulfonic anhydride **18** with the O-phthalimide **16** (P^a = H). The resultant monosulfonic acid salt is converted *in situ* to the sulfonyl chloride with 1 equivalent of oxalyl chloride. The resultant sulfonyl chloride is reacted with amines, especially primary and diamines, to produce sulfonamides. The O-amine is next deprotected and guanidinylated by the means outlined for Scheme *Ia*. Finally, the optional guanidine protecting groups, R^a, R^b, and R^c, may be removed as outlined for Scheme *IIa* to give **19**.

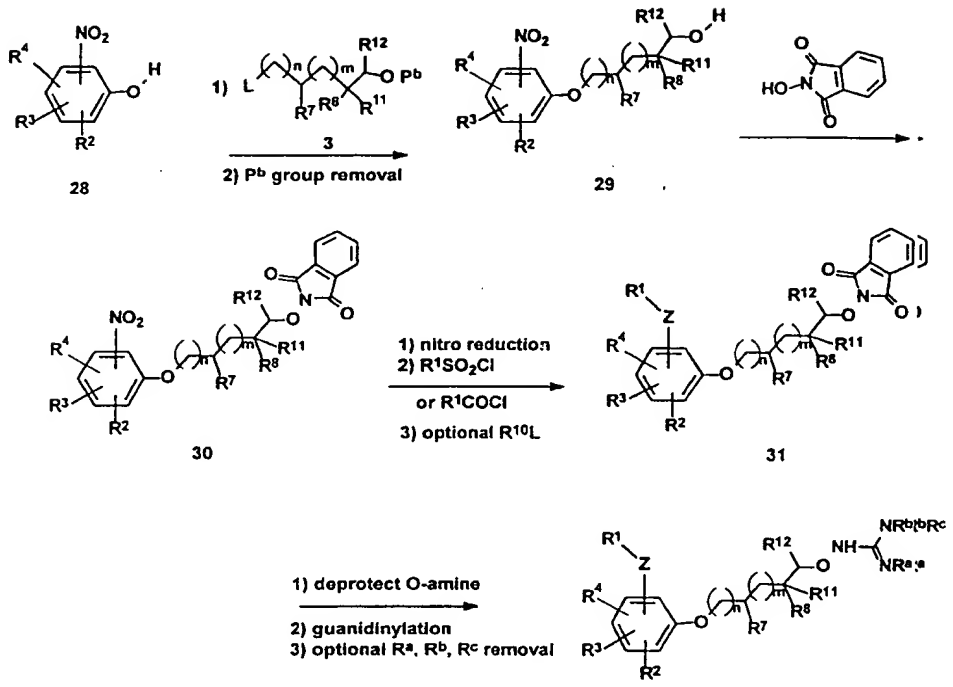
Scheme IIa


1
20
221
hydrolysis
22
1) R1COCl or R1SO2Cl
2) opt. R10L
23
Pa renmoval
24
1) 3
2) Pb removal
25
26
1) deprotect O-amine
2) guanidinylation
3) optional Ra, Rb, Rc removal
27

Schemes ***IIa*** and ***IIb*** outline the syntheses of primary annd secondary sulfonamidophenoxy derivatives and carboxamido derivatives, where R^1-Z- iis R^1-SO_2NR^{10}- or R^1-$CONR^{10}$-.

Scheme ***IIa*** outlines the synthesis of intermediate 1,3-aminophenools which are further converted to sulfonamidophenoxy derivatives where R^1-Z is R^1-SO_2NR^{10}- and R^{10} is preferably an alkyl group, as exemplified by Example 81, or are alternativvely converted to carboxamidophenoxy derivatives where R^1-Z is R^1-$CONR^{10}$-. Phenols **1** arre reacted with 2-bromo-2-methyl propanamide in the presence of a base, such as sodium hyydride, to give the aryloxyamides **20**. The aryloxyamides **20** are treated with sodium hydride in a high boiling solvent, such as 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone, , at an elevated temperature (e.g., 100 °C for 3 h) and undergo the Smiles rearrangement to tthe anilides **21** (Cotts & Southcott, *J. Chem. Soc. PT 1* 767 (1990)). The anilides **21** are hydrolyzed using strong base and elevated temperature (e.g., 10N sodium hydroxide at reflux)) for extended times (e.g., 2 days) in order to provide the corresponding anilines **22**. The aanilines **22** are converted to sulfonamides **23** by the reaction with sulfonyl chlorides in the presence of a suitable base. such as a tertiary amine. The sulfonamides **23** are reacted with base (e.g., cesium carbonate) and R^{10}L where L is a reactive leaving group, such as halidde or sulfonate. Alternatively, the anilines **22** are converted to carboxamides by the reactition with acyl chlorides (R^1COCl) in the presence of a suitable base such as a tertiary amine. Still alternatively, the carboxamides may be produced by the reaction of anilines **22** with carboxylic acids (R^1COOH) by any of the known peptide coupling reagentss, such as 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide or Castro's reagent (BOP) (Castro B., *et al.*, *Tetrrahedron Lett.* 1219 (1975)). The phenolic protecting group, P^a, is then removed and the resultant phenols **24** are coupled with **3** as described for Scheme ***Ia***. After removal of the alcohol protecting group, P^b, the alcohol is coupled to *N*-hydroxy imides, such as *N*-hydroxyphthalimide, as described for Scheme ***Ia***. The removal of the phthalimide group, as describeed for Scheme ***Ia***, produces the alkoxyamine. The alkoxyamines are subsequently connverted to the optionally protected alkoxyguanidines. using the standard guanidinylation reagents outlined for Scheme ***Ia***. Finally, the guanidine protecting groups, R^a, R^b, and R^c, may be optionally removed as outlined for Scheme ***Ia*** to produce the target **27**.

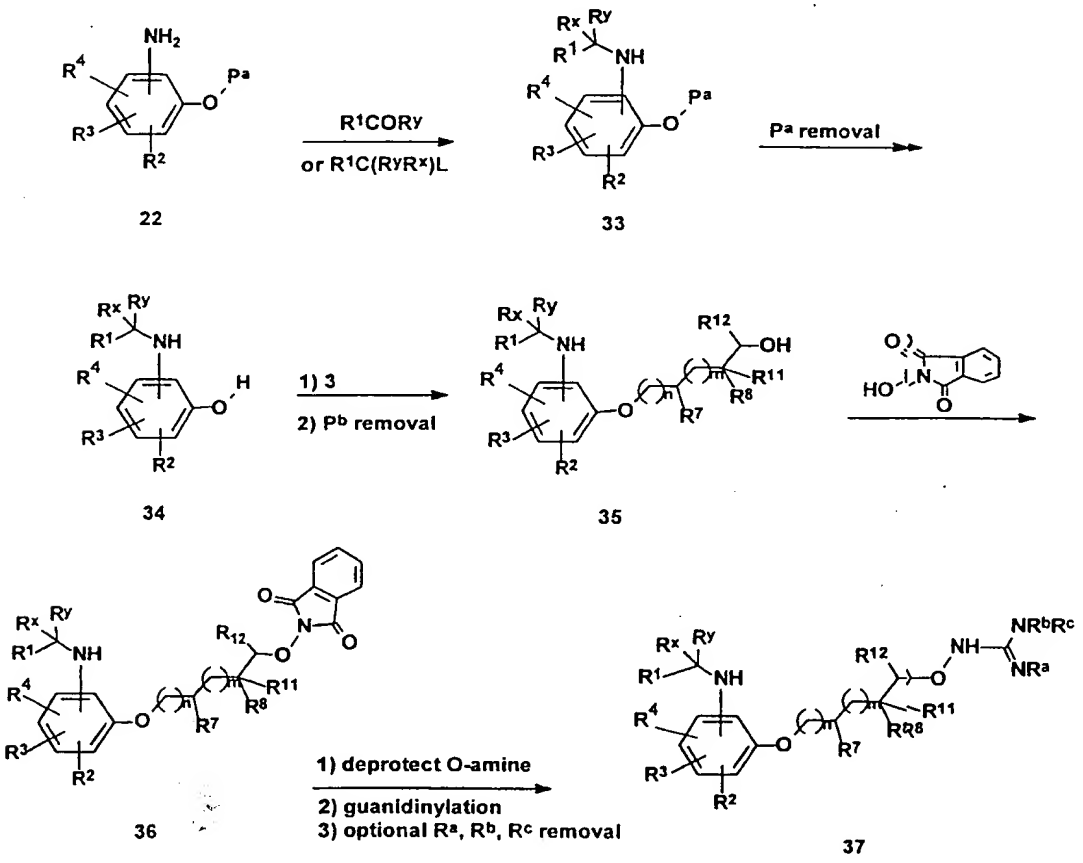
Scheme IIb



An alternative method to synthesize sulfonamides, especiallyy unalkylated sulfonamides (where R^{10} = H) is shown in Scheme ***IIb***. Nitrophenol **28** is ccoupled to **3** by standard techniques. Preferably, the reaction is effected by the Mitsunobu reeaction (where L is OH). Alternatively, the nitrophenol is treated with a base, such as NaHH, in a suitable solvent such as *N,N*-dimethylformamide or tetrahydrofuran, followed by thee addition of **3** (where L is a reactive group, such as Cl, Br, I or sulfonate). After P^b groupp removal, the alcohol **29** undergoes a Mitsunobu coupling with an *N*-hydroxy imidee, such as *N*-hydroxyphthalimide, as described in Scheme ***Ia***. The nitro group of **30** is thereeafter reduced, for example, by catalytic reduction using palladium on carbon in a suitable scolvent such as ethanol or tetrahydrofuran. The resulting product is treated with an appropppriate sulfonyl chloride (R^1SO_2Cl) to provide the sulfonamide **31**. At this point, the sulfonamiide group may be optionally alkylated as described in Scheme ***IIa***. Alternatively, the resulting product from nitro reduction is treated with an appropriate acyl chloride (R^1COCl) t to provide the corresponding carboxamide **31**. Still alternatively, the carboxamides **31** mayy be produced by the reaction of the product from nitro reduction with carboxylic acids (R^1COOH) by any of the known peptide coupling reagents, such as 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimidde or Castro's

reagent (BOP). Removal of the O-amine protecting group and guanidinylation of the O-amine are accomplished by methods described in Scheme *Ia*. Finally, the O-guanidine protecting groups, R^a, R^b, and R^c, may be removed as outlined in Scheme *Ia* to give the target **32**.

Scheme IIc

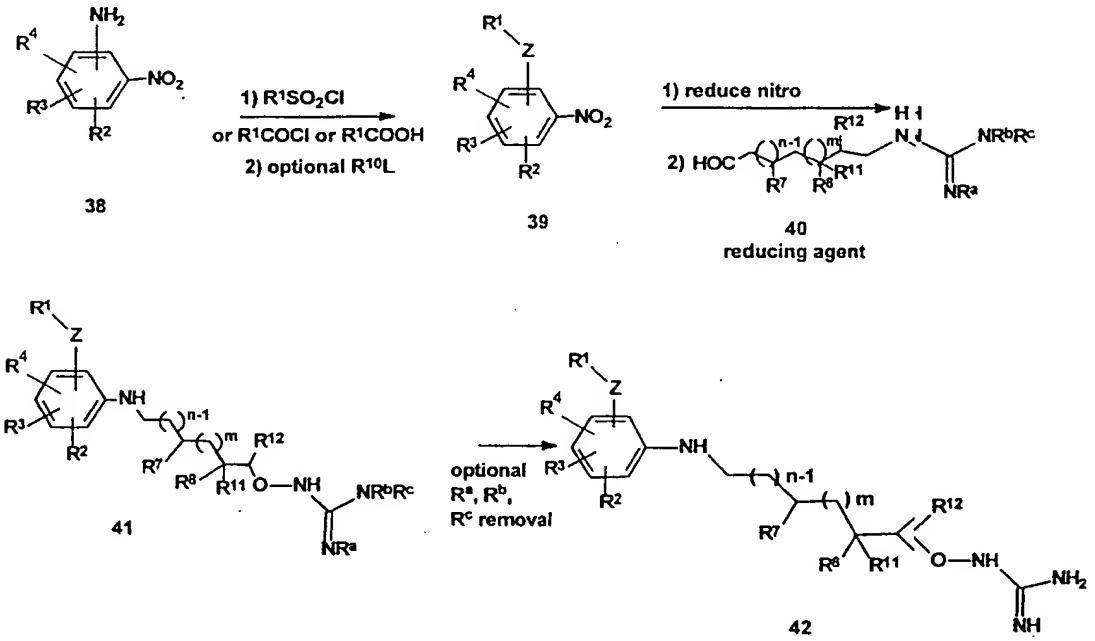


22 33 34 35 36 37

The compounds of the present invention where R^1-Z is R^1-CH(R^yR^z)NR^{10}- can be synthesized by the steps outlined in Scheme *IIc*. Aniline **22** is converted to **33**, where R^x is H, by reductive amination with a suitable carbonyl component, R^1COR^y. . The preferred reducing agent is tetramethylammonium triacetoxyborohydride. Alternatively, sodium triacetoxyborohydride or sodium cyanohydride may be used. Still alternatively, reductive amination may be carried out by forming an imine (Schiff base) between the amine and the carbonyl component using a catalytic amount of acid such as p-toluenesulfonic acid,

followed by reduction with sodium borohydride. Still alternatively, the iimine may be reduced using catalytic hydrogenation using a catalyst such as palladium on carbon in standard solvent such as ethanol. As an alternate to a reductive amination, aaniline **22** may be reacted with $R^1(R^yR^x)L$, where L is a reactive leaving group, such as halidde or sulfonate. The remaining conversion of **33** to **37**, which comprises of P^a removal, couupling to **3**, P^b removal and coupling to a *N*-hydroxy imide, deprotection of O-amine, guaniddinylation and optional deprotection of the guanidine group, is similar to those steps deetailed for the conversion of **23** to **27** in Scheme ***IIa***.

Scheme III

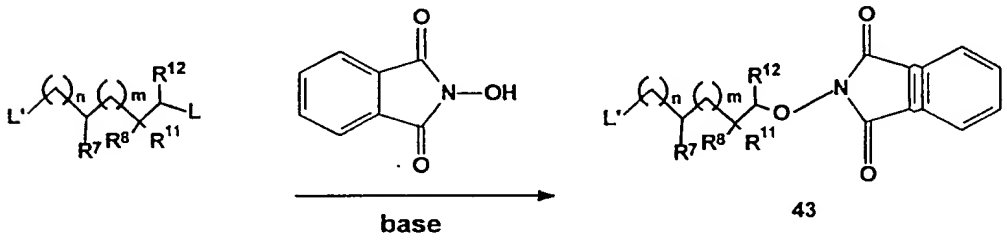


38 39 40 41 42

Additionally, compounds of the present invention where Y is NR^{10} and R^1-Z is R^1-SO_2NR^{10}- or R^1-$CONR^{10}$- can be prepared by Scheme ***III***. Nitroaniline **38** is converted to a sulfonamide by treatment with an appropriate sulfonyl chloride R^1SO_2Cl in the presence of a weak base, such as a tertiary amine. The resulting sulfonamide or carboxaamide nitrogen can be alkylated with a suitable alkylating agent $R^{10}L$ as described in Scheme ***IIa*** to provide intermediate **39**. Alternatively, **38** is treated with an appropriate acyl chloridde (R^1COCl) to provide the corresponding carboxamide **39**. Still alternatively, the carboxamiddes **39** may be produced by the reaction of **38** with carboxylic acids (R^1COOH) by any of the known

peptide coupling reagents, such as 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide or Castro's rreagent (BOP). After reduction of the nitro group, as described in Scheme *IIb*, the resulilting aniline is coupled with aldehyde **40** preferably under reductive amination conditions too give **41**. The preferred reducing agent is tetramethylammonium triacetoxyborohydride.. Alternatively, sodium triacetoxyborohydride or sodium cyanohydride may be used. Stillll alternatively, reductive amination may be carried out by forming an imine (Schiff base) betwween the amine and the carbonyl component using a catalytic amount of acid such as p-toluennesulfonic acid, followed by reduction with sodium borohydride. Still alternatively, the i imine may be reduced using catalytic hydrogenation using a catalyst such as palladiumn on carbon in standard solvent such as ethanol. Finally, the O-guanidine protecting groups,, R^a, R^b, and R^c, of **41** may be removed as outlined in Scheme *Ia* to give **42**.

Scheme IV



2 ⟶ **9**

1 ⟶ **16**

24 ⟶ **26**

28 ⟶ **31**

34 ⟶ **36**

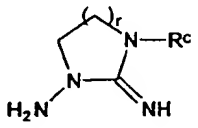
As an alternative scheme to produce the O-phthalamide-containing inntermediates **9**, **16**, **26**, **31**, and **36**, the respective phenols **2**, **1**, **24**, **28**, and **34** may be reactted under basic conditions with reagent **43** which contains a leaving group L. This schemne is limited to

producing compounds where R^{12} is hydrogen. Reagent **43** is produced by reacting a compound having two leaving groups, L, and L' under basic conditions with N-hydroxyphthalimide (Khadilkar and Samant, *Indian J. Chem. Sec.* B 1137 (1993)).

Compounds wherein R^a and R^c together form a cyclic group, such as an imidazoline, can be synthesized by employing an imidazoline in place of the aminoguanidinne in the above Schemes.

Compounds wherein R^7 and R^{12} or R^8 and R^{12} together form a methylene linkage can be synthesized by substituting a cyclic ketone having a reactive group L that is attached directly or indirectly to the carbocyclic ring. Examples of suitable reagents include 2-hydroxycyclopentanone, 3-hydroxycyclopentanone, 2-hydroxycyclohexanone and 3-hydroxycyclohexanone.

Compounds *VI* wherein R^6 and R^b are taken together with the nitrogens to which they are attached to form a ring structure are prepared by substituting a heterocyclic amine **12** (below) for the aminoguanidine in the above Schemes.



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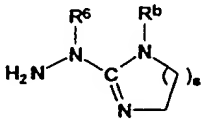

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Compounds *V* wherein R^9 and R^b are taken together with the nitrogen atoms to which they are attached to form an imidazoline moiety are prepared by ssubstituting a 2-hydrazinoimidazoline **13** (above) for the aminoguanidines in the above Schemes.

For medicinal use, the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, those salts in which the anion does not contribute significantly to toxicity or pharmacological activity of the organic cation, are preferred. The acid addition salts are obtained either by reaction of an organic base of Formula *I* with an organic or inorganic acid, preferably by contact in solution, or by any of the standard methods detailed in the literature available to any practitioner skilled in the art. Examples of useful organic acids are carboxylic acids such as maleic acid, acetic acid, tartaric acid, propionic acid, fumaric acid, isethionic acid, succinic acid, cyclamic acid, pivalic acid and the like; useful inorganic acids are hydrohalide

acids such as HCl, HBr, HI; sulfuric acid; phosphoric acid and the like. Prefeerred acids for forming acid addition salts include HCl and acetic acid.

The compounds of the present invention represent a novel class of potent inhibitors of metallo, acid, thiol and serine proteases. Examples of the serine proteasees inhibited by compounds within the scope of the invention include leukocyte neutrophhil elastase, a proteolytic enzyme implicated in the pathogenesis of emphysema; chymotrypssin and trypsin, digestive enzymes; pancreatic elastase, and cathepsin G, a chymotrypsin-likee protease also associated with leukocytes; thrombin and factor Xa, proteolytic enzymess in the blood coagulation pathway. Inhibition of thermolysin, a metalloprotease, and poepsin, an acid protease, are also contemplated uses of compounds of the present invvention. The compounds of the present invention are preferably employed to inhibbit trypsin-like proteases.

An end use application of the compounds that inhibit chymotrypsin ı and trypsin is in the treatment of pancreatitis. For their end-use application, the poteıncy and other biochemical parameters of the enzyme-inhibiting characteristics of the comnpounds of the present invention is readily ascertained by standard biochemical techniques ıwell known in the art. Actual dose ranges for their specific end-use application will, of ccourse, depend upon the nature and severity of the disease state of the patient or animal to› be treated, as determined by the attending diagnostician. It is expected that a useful dosee range will be about 0.01 to 10 mg per kg per day for an effective therapeutic effect.

Compounds of the present invention that are distinguished by their abɔility to inhibit either factor Xa or thrombin may be employed for a number of therapeutic : purposes. As factor Xa or thrombin inhibitors, compounds of the present invention inhhibit thrombin production. Therefore, these compounds are useful for the treatment or prophyylaxis of states characterized by abnormal venous or arterial thrombosis involving eitlther thrombin production or action. These states include, but are not limited to, deep veiin thrombosis; disseminated intravascular coagulopathy which occurs during septic shock, vviral infections and cancer; myocardial infarction; stroke; coronary artery bypass; fibrin foɒrmation in the eye; hip replacement; and thrombus formation resulting from either thromboolytic therapy or percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PCTA).

Other uses include the use of said thrombin inhibitors as anticoaɑgulants either embedded in or physically linked to materials used in the manufacture of ddevices used in

blood collection, blood circulation, and blood storage, such as catheters, l blood dialysis machines, blood collection syringes and tubes, blood lines and stents. The compounds of the present invention may also be used as an anticoagulant in extracorporeal bldood circuits.

Metal stents have been shown to reduce restenosis, but are thrombogennic. A strategy for reducing the thrombogenicity of stents is to coat, embed, adsord or covaalently attach a thrombin-inhibiting agent to the stent surface. The compounds of the presentt invention can be employed for this purpose. Compounds of the invention can be attached too, or embedded within soluble and/or biodegradeable polymers as and thereafter coated onto sstent materials. Such polymers can include polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyhydroxy-propylmeethacrylamide-phenol, polyhydroxyethyl-aspartamide-phenol, or polyethyleneoxide-polylysiine substituted with palmitoyl residues, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, copolymers of j polylactic and polyglycolic acid, polyepsilon caprolactone, polyhydroxy butyric acid, poolyorthoesters, polyacetals, polydihydropyrans, polycyanoacrylates and cross linked or ampbhipathic block copolymers of hydrogels. See European Application 761 251, Europeaan Application 604,022, Canadian Patent 2,164,684 and PCT Published Applications WO 996/11668, WO 96/32143 and WO 96/38136.

By virtue of the effects of both factor Xa and thrombin on a host of ccell types, such as smooth muscle cells, endothelial cells and neutrophils, the compounds : of the present invention find additional use in the treatment or prophylaxis of adult respiiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory responses; wound healing; reperfusion damage; attherosclerosis; and restenosis following an injury such as balloon angioplasty, atherectomny, and arterial stent placement. The compounds of the present invention may be useeful in treating neoplasia and metastasis as well as neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheeimer's disease and Parkinson's disease.

When employed as thrombin or factor Xa inhibitors, the compounds of the present invention may be administered in an effective amount within the dosage rangge of about 0.1 to about 500 mg/kg, preferably between 0.1 to 10 mg/kg body weight, onn a regimen in single or 2-4 divided daily doses.

When employed as inhibitors of thrombin, the compounds of the preesent invention may be used in combination with thrombolytic agents such as tissue plasminoogen activator, streptokinase, and urokinase. Additionally, the compounds of the present invvention may be

used in combination with other antithrombotic or anticoagulant drugs such as, but not limited to, fibrinogen antagonists and thromboxane receptor antagonists.

Human leucocyte elastase is released by polymorphonuclear leukocyytes at sites of inflammation and thus is a contributing cause for a number of disease states. Compounds of the present invention are expected to have an anti-inflammatory effect useful in the treatment of gout, rheumatoid arthritis and other inflammatory diseases, and in the treatment of emphysema. The leucocyte elastase inhibitory properties of compounds of the present invention are determined by the method described below. Cathepsin G has also been implicated in the disease states of arthritis, gout and emphysema, and in addition, glomerulonephritis and lung infestations caused by infections in the lung. In their end-use application the enzyme inhibitory properties of the compounds of Formula *I* is readily ascertained by standard biochemical techniques that are well-known in the art.

The Cathepsin G inhibitory properties of compounds within the scope of the present invention are determined by the following method. A preparation of partially purified human Cathepsin G is obtained by the procedure of Baugh *et al.*, *Biochemistry 15*: 836 (1979). Leukocyte granules are a major source for the preparation of leukocyte elastase and cathepsin G (chymotrypsin-like activity). Leukocytes are lysed and granules are isolated. The leukocyte granules are extracted with 0.20 M sodium acetate, pH 4.0, and extracts are dialyzed against 0.05 M Tris buffer, pH 8.0 containing 0.05 M NaCl overnight at 4°C. A protein fraction precipitates during dialysis and is isolated by centrifugation. This fraction contains most of the chymotrypsin-like activity of leukocyte granules. Specific substrates are prepared for each enzyme, namely N-Suc-Ala-Ala-Pro-Val-*p*-nitroanilide and Suc-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-*p*-nitroanilide. The latter is not hydrolyzed by leukocyte elastase. Enzyme preparations are assayed in 2.00 mL of 0.10 M Hepes buffer, pH 7.5, contaaining 0.50 M NaCl, 10% dimethylsulfoxide and 0.0020 M Suc-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-*p*-nitroanilide as a substrate. Hydrolysis of the p-nitroanilide substrate is monitored at 405 nm and at 25°C.

Useful dose range for the application of compounds of the present invention as neutrophil elastase inhibitors and as Cathepsin G inhibitors depend upon the nature and severity of the disease state, as determined by the attending diagnostician, with a range of 0.01 to 10 mg/kg body weight, per day, being useful for the aforementioned disease states.

Compounds of the present invention that inhibit urokinase or plasminogen activator are potentially useful in treating excessive cell growth disease state. As such compounds

of the present invention may also be useful in the treatment of benign prostatitic hypertrophy and prostatic carcinoma, the treatment of psoriasis, and as abortifacients. Foor their end-use application, the potency and other biochemical parameters of the enzyyme inhibiting characteristics of compounds of the present invention are readily ascertainned by standard biochemical techniques well known in the art. Actual dose ranges for this aapplication will depend upon the nature and severity of the disease state of the patient or animmal to be treated as determined by the attending diagnostician. It is to be expected that a genaeral dose range will be about 0.01 to 10 mg per kg per day for an effective therapeutic effeect.

Additional uses for compounds of the present invention incluade analysis of commercial reagent enzymes for active site concentration. For example, cchymotrypsin is supplied as a standard reagent for use in clinical quantitation of chymotryppsin activity in pancreatic juices and feces. Such assays are diagnostic for gastrointestinal l and pancreatic disorders. Pancreatic elastase is also supplied commercially as a reagent for r quantitation of α_1-antitrypsin in plasma. Plasma α_1-antitrypsin increases in concentration duuring the course of several inflammatory diseases, and α_1-antitrypsin deficiencies are aassociated with increased incidence of lung disease. Compounds of the present invention i can be used to enhance the accuracy and reproducibility of these assays by titrametric stanndardization of the commercial elastase supplied as a reagent. See, U.S. Patent No. 4,499,(,082.

Protease activity in certain protein extracts during purification of partticular proteins is a recurring problem which can complicate and compromise the results of pprotein isolation procedures. Certain proteases present in such extracts can be inhibited duriing purification steps by compounds of the present invention, which bind tightly to varidous proteolytic enzymes.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can be administereed to any animal that can experience the beneficial effects of the compounds of the inventition. Foremost among such animals are humans, although the invention is not intended to i be so limited.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can be aadministered by any means that achieve their intended purpose. For example, administraation can be by parenteral, subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, transddermal, buccal, or ocular routes. Alternatively, or concurrently, administration can be by the (oral route. The dosage administered will be dependent upon the age, health, and weight oof the recipient,

kind of concurrent treatment, if any, frequency of treatment, and the naturee of the effect desired.

In addition to the pharmacologically active compounds, the new phharmaceutical preparations can contain suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers comprisiing excipients and auxiliaries that facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparattions that can be used pharmaceutically.

The pharmaceutical preparations of the present invention are manuufactured in a manner that is, itself, known, for example, by means of conventional mixingg, granulating, dragee-making, dissolving, or lyophilizing processes. Thus, pharmaceuticalll preparations for oral use can be obtained by combining the active compounds with solilid excipients, optionally grinding the resulting mixture and processing the mixture of ggranules, after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired or necessary, to obtain tablets or drageee cores.

Suitable excipients are, in particular, fillers such as saccharides, for exaample, lactose or sucrose, mannitol or sorbitol, cellulose preparations and/or calcium phaosphates, for example, tricalcium phosphate or calcium hydrogen phosphate, as well as binaders, such as, starch paste, using, for example, maize starch, wheat starch, rice starch, ppotato starch, gelatin, tragacanth, methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcelluloose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, and/or polyvinyl pyrrolidone. If desired, disintegratiing agents can be added, such as, the above-mentioned starches and also carboxymethyl-sstarch, cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, or alginic acid or a salt thereof, such as, soddium alginate. Auxiliaries are, above all, flow-regulating agents and lubricants, for examplde, silica, talc, stearic acid or salts thereof, such as, magnesium stearate or calcium steearate, and/or polyethylene glycol. Dragee cores are provided with suitable coatings that, i if desired, are resistant to gastric juices. For this purpose, concentrated saccharide solutionss can be used, which may optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyethhylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions and suitable organic solvents or solvvent mixtures. In order to produce coatings resistant to gastric juices, solutions of suitaable cellulose preparations, such as, acetylcellulose phthalate or hydroxypropylmethyl-celluldose phthalate, are used. Dye stuffs or pigments can be added to the tablets or dragee coatings, for example, for identification or in order to characterize combinations of active compounnd doses.

Other pharmaceutical preparations which can be used orally include pussh-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a plasticcizer, such as,

glycerol or sorbitol. The push-fit capsules can contain the active compounds i in the form of granules that may be mixed with fillers such as lactose, binders such as staarches, and/or lubricants such as talc or magnesium stearate and, optionally, stabilizers. In ı soft capsules, the active compounds are preferably dissolved or suspended in suitable liquids,s, such as, fatty oils or liquid paraffin. In addition, stabilizers may be added.

Suitable formulations for parenteral administration include aqueous soolutions of the active compounds in water-soluble form, for example, water-soluble salts, alkaaline solutions and cyclodextrin inclusion complexes. Especially preferred salts are hydrochloride and acetate salts. One or more modified or unmodified cyclodextrins can be employed to stabilize and increase the water solubility of compounds of the present invention. Useful cyclodextrins for this purpose are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,727,064, 4,764,604, and 5,024,998.

In addition, suspensions of the active compounds as appropriate oily injection suspensions can be administered. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils, for example, sesame oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides or polyethylene glycol-400 (the compounds are soluble in PEG-400). Aqueous injection suspensions can contain substances that increase the viscosity of the suspension, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, and/or dextran. Optionally, the suspension may also contain stabilizers.

The following examples are illustrative, but not limiting, of the method and compositions of the present invention. Other suitable modifications and adaptations of the variety of conditions and parameters normally encountered and obvious to those skilled in the art are within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Example 1

3-[3-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine

a) 3-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol: Orcinol monohydrate (1.42 g, 10 mmol) and 2-chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride (2.43 g, 11 mmol) were mixed in saturated $NaHCO_3$ (30 mL) and diethyl ether (30 mL). The biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 2 days. The reaction mixture was quenched with 500 mL of water and extracted into ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was

purified by flash column chromatography (2% ethyl acetate in dichloromethaane) to give the title compound as a pale-yellow liquid (2.15 g, 71%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 2.22 (s, 3H), 5.24 (s, 1H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 2H), 7.38 (m, 1H), 7.60 (m, 2H)), and 7.96 (dd, 1H, J = 3.9, 0.6 Hz).

b) 1-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-3-(3-benzyloxy)propoxy-5-methylbenzene: Diethyl azodicarboxylate (230 µL, 1.46 mmol) was added slowly to a soluution of 3-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol (253 mg, 0.866 mmol), as pnrepared in the preceding step, 3-benzyloxypropanol (363 mg, 1.24 mmol), and triphenylpphosphine (385 mg, 1.47 mmol) in dichloromethane (7 mL) at 0 °C. The cold bath was remmoved, and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 h. The reactiopn mixture was quenched with water (10 mL) and extracted into diethyl ether (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$) and the product purified by flash chromatography (2 : 1 to 100 : 0 dichloromethane / petroleum ether) to afford the title compouund (328.5 mg, 85% yield) as a colorless oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.95 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz), 7.52 - 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.28 - 7.38 (m, 6H), 6.58 (br s, 1H), 6.54 (br s, 1H), 6.488 (t, 1H, J = 1.1 Hz), 4.51 (s, 2H), 3.95 (t, 3H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.62 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 2.24 (s, 3H), and 2.01 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxyycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{23}ClO_5S$: 469.1 (M + Na). Found: 469.1.

c) 3-[3-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol: A mnixture of 1-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-3-(3-benzyloxy)propoxy-5-methylbenzene (3288.5 mg, 0.736 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, 66 mg of 10% palladium on carboon, and 180 µL (0.72 mmol) of 4 N HCl / dioxane in 5 mL of tetrahydrofuran was hydrogenated (atmospheric pressure) at ambient temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixtuure was filtered through Celite 545 and then concentrated. Purification by flash chromattography using elutions of 2 - 10% diethyl ether / dichloromethane gave 217 mg (83% yield) of the title compound as an oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.97 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz), 7.56 - 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.36 - 7.41 (m, 1H), 6.60 (br s, 1H), 6.54 (br s, 1H), 6.50 (t, , 1H, J = 2 Hz), 4.03 (t, 2H, J = 4.7 Hz), 3.92 (s, 1H), 3.82 (q, 2H, J = 6.7 Hz), 2.24 (s, 3H), annd 1.99 (pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz).

d) *N*-[3-[3-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide: Diethyl azodicarboxylate (4.0 mL, 0.024 mol) was added dropwise to a solutition of 3-[3-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol (8.5 g, 0.024 mol), as prepared in the

preceding step, triphenylphosphine (6.26 g, 0.024 mol), and *N*-hydroxyphthhalimide (4.01 g, 0.024 mol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (240 mL). The solution was alloowed to stir at ambient temperature overnight. The tetrahydrofuran was evaporated, and thhe residue was purified by silica gel chromatography. Elution was carried out using a graadient of 50% dichloromethane in hexane to 100% dichloromethane. The appropriate ffractions were combined, evaporated to dryness, and placed under high vacuum to give 6.5 g (54% yield) of an oil. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{24}H_{20}ClNO_7S$: 524.1 (M + Na). Found: 524.2.

e) 3-[3-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyamine: . A suspension of *N*-[3-[3-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide (6.5 g, 0.013 mol), as prepared in the preceding step, in 2-propanol / water (6 : 1; 690 mL) was treated with sodium borohydride (2.46 g, 0.065 mol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 days. The reaction mixture was quenched with 2N hydrochloric acid, and the mixture was warmed at 50°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice : water bath and adjusted to pH 8.0 with 2 N sodium hydroxide. The 2-propanol was evaporated on a rotary evaporator, and the residual aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 75 mL). The combined ethyl acetate extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and evaporated to dryness. The material was purified by silica gel chromatography by elution with a gradient of 50% dichloromethane/ hexane to 100% dichloromethane, followed by 90% dichloromethane / 10% acetonitrile. The appropriate fractions were combined and evaporated to an oil, which crystallized under high vacuum to give 4.1 g (85% yield) of the title compound. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.97 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.55 - 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.37 (td, J = 7.8, 1.6 Hz, , 1H), 6.59 (br s, 1H), 6.53 (m, 1H), 6.49 (t, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 5.39 (br d, 2H), 3.92 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), and 2.00 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{16}H_{18}ClNO_5S$: 3772.1 (M + H). Found: 371.5.

f) 3-[3-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine: A solution of 3-[3-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyamine (0.43 g, 0.0012 mol), as prepared in the preceding step, in anhydrous *N,N*-dimethylformamide (15 mL) was treated with 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (0.34 g, 0.0034 mol). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. An additional 1000 mg of 1*H*-

pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness under high vacuum. The residue was treated with acetonitrile, and the resulting crystalline material was collected by filtration and discarded. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness and partitioned between ether and water. The aqueous layer was washed with ether (4 x 25 mL). The aqueous layer was separated and basified with 2N sodium hydroxide, and the resultant aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 50 mL). The combined ethyl acetate extracts were washed with brine, dried, and evaporated to give 0.466 g of the title compound as an oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.94 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.54 - 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.34 - 7.40 (m, 1H), 6.57 (br s, 1H), 6.48 (m, 2H), 5.75 (br m, 2H), 3.96 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 4H), 2.21 (s, 3H), and 2.05 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{20}ClN_3O_5S$: 414.1 (M + H). Found: 414.2.

Example 2

3-[3-(2-Methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine

a) 3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol: Saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (70 mL) was added to a solution of 5-chloro-2-methoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride (3.83 g, 15.9 mmol) and orcinol monohydrate (3.39 g, 23.9 mmol) in di-*n*-butyl ether (53 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (17 mL). The biphasic solution was mixed vigoroussly at 50°C for 7 h then at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was combined with that from a previous reaction (which used 4.53 g 18.8 mmol of 5-chloro-2-methoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride), the layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (250 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated to give 18.25 g of a clear brown oil. The product was purified by flash column chromatography (1% to 4% ethyl acetete in dichloromethane) to give the title compound (9.86 g, 86%) as a pale yellow oil which crystallized upon standing. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (7.81 (d, 1H, J = 2.6 Hz), 7.55 (dd, 1H, J = 8.9, 2.6 Hz), 7.02 (d, 1H, J = 8.9 Hz), 6.53 (m, 2H), 6.41 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 3.99 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{14}H_{13}ClO_5S$: 351.0 (M + Na). Found: 351.1.

b) 3-(2-Methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol: 4-Methylmorpholine (3.2 mL, 29.1 mmol) was added to a mixture of 3-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol (8.82 g, 26.8 mmol, prepared in the preceding step) and 10% palladium on carbon (2.23 g) in deoxygenated methanol (15 mL). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature under hydrogen (balloon) for 3 h, then filtered through Celite (diatomaceous earth) with methanol. Solvent was removed *in vacuo* and crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2 to 5% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane) to give the title compound (4.97 g, 63%) as a colorless syrup. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) (9.71 (s, 1H), 7.76 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.4, 7.4, 1.7 Hz), 7.69 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz), 7.38 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.09 (dt, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.0 Hz), 6.48 (br s, 1H), 6.33 (br s, 1H), 6.26 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.00 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{14}H_{14}O_5S$: 317.0 (M + Na). Found: 316.9.

c) 3-[3-(2-Methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol: Tri-*n*-butylphosphine (8.4 mL, 34 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 min to 3-(2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol (4.97 g, 16.9 mmol, prepared in the preceding step), 1,3-propanediol (12 mL, 170 mmol) and 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (8.54 g, 33.8 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (75 mL) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. Dichloromethane (75 mL) was added mid-way through the tri-*n*-butylphosphine addition to aid stirring. The slurry was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 h, then the mixture was cooled to 0°C and additional 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (4.27 g, 16.9 mmol) and tri-*n*-butylphosphine (4.2 mL, 16.9 mmol) were added. The reaction was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. Diethyl ether (200 mL) was added and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (25% ethyl acetate in hexane to 60% ethyl acetate in hexane, then 2% acetone in dichloromethane to 7% acetone in dichloromethane in two separate chromatographic separations) to give the title compound (3.79 g, 64%) as a gold oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ7.82 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz), 7.61 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.4, 7.5, 1.8 Hz), 7.08 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.01 (ddd, 1H, J = 7.9, 7.5, 1 Hz), 6.58 (br s, 1H), 6.51 (br s, 1H), 6.46 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 4.02 (s, 3H), 4.00 (t, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.81 (dt, 2H, J = 5.7, 5.3 Hz), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.98 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.72 (t, 1H, J = 5.0 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, (α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{20}O_6S$: 375.1 (M + Na). Found: 375.1.

d) *N*-[3-[3-(2-Methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]pr poxy]]phthalimide: Diethyl azodicarboxylate (67 (L, 0.40 mmol) was added dropwise over 5.5 mmin to 3-[3-(2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol (118 mg, 0.33 mmool, prepared in the preceding step), triphenylphosphine (106 mg, 0.40 mmol), and *N*-hydroxxyphthalimide (55 mg, 0.33 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (3 mL) at 0°C undder a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was stirred at 0°C for an additional 20 min thaen at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and the residuae was purified by flash column chromatography (dichloromethane) to give the title compoound (116 mg, 69%) as a colorless resin. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (7.88-7.73 (m, 5H), 77.61 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.4, 7.4, 1.7 Hz), 7.10 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.01 (dt, 1H, J = 7.7, 0.9 Hz), 6.i.60 (br s, 1H), 6.56, (br s, 1H), 6.42 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.36 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 4.09 (t, 2HH, J = 6.2 Hz), 4.04 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.18 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz). Mass spectrum (MAALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{23}NO_8S$: 520.1 (M ++ Na). Found: 520.2.

e) 3-[3-(2-Methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyamine: : A mixture of sodium borohydride (45 mg, 1.1 mmol) and *N*-[3-[3-(2-methoxyphenylsuulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide (113 mg, 0.23 mmol, prepared in the pnreceding step) in 2-propanol (12 mL) and water (2 mL) was stirred overnight at ambient tempperature. The reaction mixture was adjusted to pH 1 with aqueous HCl (3.5 mL, 2N), and thae solution was stirred at 50°C for 2 h. The solution was cooled to 0°C and adjusted to pHH 12 with 2N NaOH. The solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h, then 2-ppropanol was removed by rotary evaporation. The resulting mixture was extracted with etlthyl acetate (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (40 mLL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated to give the title compound (79 mg, 95%) as aa colorless oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (7.82 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz), 7.61 (ddd, 1H, J = = 8.4, 7.5, 1.8 Hz), 7.08 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 0.8 Hz), 7.00 (ddd, 1H, J = 8, 7.5, 1 Hz), 6.58 (br s,, 1H), 6.50 (br s, 1H), 6.45 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 5.38 (br s, 2H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.92 (t, 2H, J = = 6.3 Hz), 3.79 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.00 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz). Mass spectrrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{21}NO_6S$: 3900.1 (M + Na). Found: 390.1.

f) 3-[3-(2-Methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine: A solution of 3-[3-(2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyamine (174 mg, 0.20

mmol, prepared in the preceding step) and 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (60 mg, 0.41 mmol) in anhydrous *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. Additional 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (30 mg, 0.20 mmol) was added, and the reaction was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 days. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide was removed *in vacuo*, then the residue was treated with acetonitrile. The mixture was filtered to remove excess 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was partitioned between diethyl ether (10 mL) and water (10 mL). The aqueous layer was washed with diethyl ether (2 x 10 mL), adjusted to pH 8 with 2N NaOH, and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 10 mL). The ethyl acetate extracts were washed with pH 7 buffer (2 x 15 mL) and brine (15 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated to give the title compound (64 mg, 78%) as a colorless oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 7.76 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.4, 7.4, 1.8 Hz), 7.69 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.6 Hz), 7.37 (d, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz), 7.09 (dt, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.0 Hz), 6.69 (s, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 6.33 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 4.00 (s, 3H), 3.92 (t, 2H, J = 6.5 Hz), 3.70 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.88 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{23}N_3O_6S$: 410.1 (M + H), 432.1 (M + Na). Found: 410.1, 432.6.

Example 3

3-[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) -Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenol: A mixture of orcinol monohydrate (4.0 g, 28 mmol) and 8-quinolinesulfonyl chloride (6.1 g, 26.7 mmol) in diethyl ether (120 mL) and saturated sodium bicarbonate (120 mL) was vigorously stirred at ambient temperature for 4 days. The reaction mixture was extracted into ethyl acetate, dried ($MgSO_4$), and concentrated. Crystallization from diethyl ether / ethyl acetate / hexane gave 4.48 g (50%) of the title compound as a tan powder. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 9.62 (br s, 1H), 9.23 (dd, 1H, J = 4, 2 Hz), 8.63 (dd, 1H, J = 8, 2 Hz), 8.45 (dd, 1H, J = 8, 2 Hz), 8.36 (1H, J = 8, 2 Hz), 7.74 - 7.83 (m, 2H), 6.44 (br s, 1H), 6.29 (br s, 1H), 6.10 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 2.09 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{16}H_{13}NO_4S$: 316.1 (M + H), 338.0 (M + Na). Found 316.0, 338.1.

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propanol: To 5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenol (3.0 g, 9.0 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, 1,3-

propanediol (4 mL, 55.2 mmol), and 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (3.42 g, 13.6 mmol) at 0 °C in tetrahydrofuran (60 mL) was added slowly tri-*n*-butylphosphine ((3.36 mL, 13.5 mmol). The cold bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. TLC analysis showed starting material. To the reaction mixture was added sequentially 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (1.9 g) and tri-*n*-butylphosphine (1.7 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with diethyl ether and the resulting suspension filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and purified directly by flash chromatography using elutions of dichloromethane / ethyl acetate (3 : 1 then 2 : 3) to give 3.19 g (95% yield) of the title compound as an oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.27 (dd, 1H, J = 4, 2 Hz), 8.41 (dd, 1H, J = 7, 2 Hz), 8.31 (dd, 1H, J = 8, 2 Hz), 8.14 (dd, 1H, J = 7, 2 Hz), 7.61 - 7.655 (m, 2H), 6.54 (br s, 1H), 6.49 (br s, 1H), 6.42 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 3.92 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 3.777 (t, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid maatrix) calcd. for $C_{19}H_{19}NO_5S$: 374.1 (M + H), 396.1 (M + Na). Found: 374.0, 396.2.

c) *N*-[3-[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide: Diethyl azodicarboxylate (136 μL, 0.81 mmol) was added dropwise over 7 min to 3-[5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propanol (252 mg, 0.68 mmol, prepared in the preceding step), *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (111 mg, 0.68 mmol), and triphenylphosphine (213 mg, 0.81 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (6 mL) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h then at ambient temperature for 3 days. Solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (100% dichloromethane to 1% acetone in dichloromethane) to give the title compound (332 mg, 92%) as a colorless foam. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.28 (dd, 1H, J = 4.2, 1.8 Hz), 8.43 (dd, 1H, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz), 8.30 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 1.7 Hz), 8.14 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 1.3 Hz), 7.85-7.75 (m, 4H), 7.63 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.61 (dd, 1H, J = 8.2, 3.2 Hz), 66.56 (br s, 1H), 6.53 (br s, 1H), 6.36 (br s, 1H), 4.31 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.98 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.11 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{27}H_{22}N_2O_7S$: 519.1 (M + H), 5441.1 (M + Na). Found: 518.7, 540.8.

d) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyamine: Sodium borohydride (107 mg, 2.8 mmol) was added to *N*-[3-[5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide (292 mg, 0.56 mmol, prepared in the preceding

step) in 2-propanol (10 mL), tetrahydrofuran (1.7 mL) and water (1.7 mL). Hydrogen gas was evolved for 40 min. The mixture was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. Aqueous HCl (8.4 mL, 2N) was added dropwise (hydrogen was evolved), and the solution was heated at 50°C for 2 h. The solution was cooled to 0°C and adjusted to pH 10 with 2N NaOH. Organic solvent was removed *in vacuo,* and the residual mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated to give a pale gold oil. Crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (60 : 40 to 80 : 20 ethyl acetate / hexane) to give the title compound (166 mg, 76%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (9.27 (dd, 1H, J = 4.3, 1.8 Hz), 8.42 (dd, 1H, J = 7.4, 1.5 Hz), 8.30 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 1.8 Hz), 8.14 (dd, 1H, J = 8.2, 1.5 Hz), 7.63 (d, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.61 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 3.5 Hz), 6.53 (br s, 1H), 6.47 (br s, 1H), 6.41 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 5.37 (br s, 2 H), 3.83 (t, 2 H, J = 6.3 Hz), 3.75 (t, 2 H, J = 6.2 Hz), 2.17 (s, 3 H), 1.94 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_5S$: 389.1 (M + H), 411.1 (M + Na). Found: 388.7, 410.9.

e) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: A solution of 3-[5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyamine (162 mg, 0.42 mmol, prepared in the preceding step) and 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (184 mg, 1.25 mmol) in anhydrous *N,N*-dimethylformamide (2.0 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature under nitrogen for 18 h. Additional 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (61.4 mg, 0.42 mmol) was added, and stirring was continued overnight. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide was removed *in vacuo*, then acetonitrile (5 mL) was added, and the solution was cooled to 0°C to crystallize excess 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a pale gold-brown oil. Crude product was dissolved in water (15 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 15 mL). The aqueous layer was neutralized (pH 7) with 2N NaOH and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 15 mL). The combined ethyl acetate extracts were washed with pH 7 buffer (2 x 15 mL) and brine (15 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated to give the free base of the title compound (147 mg, 82%) as a colorless oil..

The title compound was made by adding a solution of the free base, 3-[5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine, (143 mg, 0.33 mmol, prepared above) in ethanol (1 mL) to ethanolic HCl (1.06 mL, 1.1 M, 1.2 mmol) in anhydrous diethyl

ether (100 mL). Filtration under nitrogen gave the title compound (120 mg, 77%) as a hygroscopic yellow solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 9.23 (dd, 1H, J = 4.2, 1.8 Hz), 8.64 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 1.8 Hz), 8.47 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 1.4 Hz), 8.38 (dd, 1H, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz), 7.81 (dd, 1H, J = 8, 4.2 Hz), 7.80 (d, 1H, J = 8 Hz), 6.66 (br s, 1H), 6.40 (br ss, 1H), 6.34 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 3.87 (q, 4H, J = 6 Hz), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.95 (pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{20}H_{22}N_4O_5S$: 431.1 (M + H). Found: 430.9.

Example 4

3-[3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) 3-[3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]proppanol: Tri-*n*-butylphosphine (7.6 mL, 30.4 mmol) was added dropwise over 20 min to 3-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol (5.00 g, 15.2 mmol, prepareed in step a of Example 2), 1,3-propanediol (3.3 mL, 45.6 mmol) and 1,1'-(azodicarbonyyl)dipiperidine (7.68 g, 30.4 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (80 mL) at 0°C undder a nitrogen atmosphere. Dichloromethane (150 mL) was added mid-way throuμgh the tri-*n*-butylphosphine addition to aid stirring. The slurry was stirred for an additionaal 5 min at 0°C then at ambient temperature for 3 h. Diethyl ether (400 mL) was added, and thhe mixture was stirred for 10 min then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and the producct was purified by flash column chromatography (25% to 60% ethyl acetate in hexane) too give the title compound (4.07 g, 69%) as a gold oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (7.82 ((d, 1H, J = 2.8 Hz), 7.56 (dd, 1H, J = 8.9, 2.6 Hz), 7.03 (d, 1H, J = 8.9 Hz), 6.62 (br s, 1H), 6.52 (br s, 1H), 6.47 (t, 1H, J = 2.3 Hz), 4.03 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 4.01 (s, 3H), 3.85-3.80 (m, 2H)), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.00 (pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 1.64 (t, 1H, J = 5 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TTOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{19}ClO_6S$: 409.0 (M + Na). FFound: 409.0.

b) *N*-[3-[3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy] phthalimide: Diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.16 mL, 0.95 mmol) was added dropwise over 6 min to 3-[3-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]proppanol (0.31 g, 0.79 mmol, prepared in the preceding step), triphenylphosphine (0.25 g, 0.993 mmol), and *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (0.13 g, 0.80 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (7.9 mL) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was stirred at 0°C for an additionaal 15 min then

at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and the crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (1% acetone in dichlcoromethane) to give the title compound (0.417 g, 99%) as a colorless foam. ^{1}H-NMR (3000 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.88-7.75 (m, 5H), 7.56 (dd, 1H, J = 8.9, 2.7 Hz), 7.05 (d, 1H, J = 8.9 Hz), 6.64 (br s, 1H), 6.57 (br s, 1H), 6.43 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 4.37 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 4.12 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 4.03 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.19 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, gentisic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{22}ClNO_8S$: 554.1 (M + Na). Found: 553.7.

c) 3-[3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyamine: Sodium borohydride (145 mg, 3.84 mmol) was added to a solution of *N*-[3-[[3-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide (407 mg, 0.76 mmol, prepared in the preceding step) in 2-propanol (25 mL), tetrahydrofuran (5 mL), and water (4 mL). Hydrogen was evolved for 20 min. The mixture was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. Aqueous HCl (11.4 mL, 2N, 22.8 mmol) was added dropwise; ; hydrogen was evolved. The solution was stirred at 50°C for 2 h, cooled to 0°C, and adjusted to pH 10 with 2N NaOH. Organic solvent was removed by rotary evaporation at ambient temperature, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 xx 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated to give 365 mg of a colorless oil. Crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (50% ethyl acetate in hexane to 100% ethyl acetate) to give the title compound (265 mg, 86%) as a colorless oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.82 (d, 1H, J = 2.6 Hz), 7.56 (dd, 1H, J = 8.9, 2.6 Hz), 7.03 (d, 1H, J = 8.9 Hz), 6.60 (br ss, 1H), 6.51 (br s, 1H), 6.46 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 5.39 (br s, 2H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 3.95 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz), 3.80 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.02 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{20}ClNO_6S$: 402.1 (M + H), 424.1 (M + Na). Found: 401.6, 423.9.

d) 3-[3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propooxyguanidine hydrochloride: A mixture of 3-[3-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyamine (265 mg, 0.66 mmol, prepared in the preceding step) and 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (196 mg, 1.33 mmol) in anhydrous *N,N*-dimethylformamide (3 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature for 2.5 h. Additional 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (97 mg, 0.66 mmol) was added and the reaction was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 days. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide was removed *in*

vacuo, then acetonitrile (1 mL) was added to precipitate excess 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate wass concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was partitioned between diethyl ether (20 mL) and water (20 mL). The aqueous layer was washed with diethyl ether (2 x 20 mL). The aqueeous layer was neutralized (pH 7) with 2N NaOH and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 30 mL). The ethyl acetate extracts were washed with pH 7 buffer (2 x 20 mL) and brine (30 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated to give the free base of the title compound (2281 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{22}ClN_3O_6S$: 444.1 (M + H), 466.1 (M + Na). Found 444.6, 466.7.

The hydrochloride salt of the title compound was made by adding a solution of the free base, 3-[3-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfornyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine, (261 mg, 0.59 mmol) in 2-propanol (6 mL) to diethyl ether (100 mL) containing HCl in ethanol (1.1 mL of a 1.1 M solution, 1.2 mmol). Solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give the title compound (285 mg) as a colorless oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) (7.86 (dd, 1H, J = 9.0, 2.7 Hz), 7.65 (d, 1H, J = 2.7 Hz), 7.44 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz), 6.74 (br s, 1H), 6.49 (br s, 1H), 6.43 (br s, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 4.00 ((t, 2H, J = 6.4 Hz), 3.91 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.02 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{22}ClN_3O_6S$: 444.1 (M + H). Found 443.5.

Example 5

3-[3-(5-Chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) 3-(5-Chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol: A mixture of orcinol monohydrate (5.0 g, 35.2 mmol), and 5-chlorothiophene-2-sulfonyl chloride (7.64 g, 35.2 mmol) in 50 mL of saturated sodium bicarbonate, 50 mL of diethyl ether, and 15 mL of tetrahydrofuran was stirred at 60°C for 2 h and then at 40°C overnight. The reaction mixture was extracted into diethyl ether, dried ($MgSO_4$), and passed through a thick pad of silica gel (ca. 500 mL) using elutions of dichloromethane and then 3% diethyl ether / dichloromethane to provide 5.49 g (51%) of the title compound as a pale orange oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.40 (d, 1H, J = 4 Hz), 6.94 (d, 1H, J = 4 Hz), 6.59 (br s, 1H),

6.49 (br s, 1H), 6.40 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 5.38 (s, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF gentisic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{11}H_9ClO_4S_2$: 327.0 (M + Na). Foundd: 327.0.

b) 3-[3-(5-Chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propaanol: Tri-*n*-butylphosphine (6.1 mL, 24 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 min to 3-(5-chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol (3.49 g, 11.5 mmol, pprepared in the preceding step), 1,3-propanediol (2.2 mL, 30 mmol) and 1,1'-(azodicarbonyyl)dipiperidine (6.16 g, 24 mmol) in anhydrous THF (45 mL) at 0°C under a nitrogeen atmosphere. Dichloromethane (70 mL) and additional tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) were aadded mid-way through the tri-*n*-butylphosphine addition to aid stirring. The slurry was stirrred at ambient temperature for 2.5 h, then diethyl ether (300 mL) was added and the mixtuure was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (25% to 40% ethyl acetate in hexane) to give the title compound (3.11 g, 75%%) as a gold oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (7.41 (d, 1H, J = 4.1 Hz), 6.95 (d, 1H, J = 4.1 Hz), 6.66 (br s, 1H), 6.50 (br s, 1H), 6.45 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.04 (t, 1H, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.833 (t, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.01 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOOF, gentisic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{14}H_{15}ClO_5S_2$: 385.0 (M + Na). Found: 385.1.

c) *N*-[3-[3-(5-Chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy] phthalimide: Diethyl azodicarboxylate (115 µL, 0.68 mmol) was added droopwise over 8.5 min to 3-[3-(5-chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol l (207 mg, 0.57 mmol, prepared in the preceding step), triphenylphosphine (180 mg, 0.68 r mmol), and *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (93 mg, 0.57 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (55.1 mL) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was stirred at 0°C for an additionaal 30 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue purified by flash column chromatography (dichloromethane) to give the title compound (272 mg, 94%) as a colorless reesin. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.86-7.75 (m, 4H), 7.42 (d, 1H, J = 4.1 Hz), 6.96 (d, 11H, J = 4.1 Hz), 6.69 (br s, 1H), 6.52 (br s, 1H), 6.44 (br s, 1H), 4.39 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 4.165 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.21 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{22}H_{18}ClNO_7S_2$: 530.0 (M + Na). lFound: 529.5.

d) 3-[3-(5-Chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyamine: Sodium borohydride (85 mg, 2.2 mmol) was added to a solution of *N*-[3-[3-(5-chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide (227 mg, 0.45 mmol, prepared in the preceding step) in 2-propanol (23.2 mL), tetrahydrofuran (5.8 mL), and water (3.9 mL). Hydrogen gas was evolved. The mixture was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was carefully acidified with aqueous HCl (6.6 mL, 2N), and the solution was stirred at 50°C for 2 h. The solution was cooled to 0°C and neutralized (pH 7) with 2N NaOH. Organic solvent was removed by rotary evaporation, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (15 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (25% ethyl acetate in hexane) to give the title compound (141 mg, 84%) as a colorless oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.40 (d, 1H, J = 4.0 Hz), 6.95 (d, 1H, J = 4.0 Hz), 6.65 (br s, 1H), 6.48 (br s, 1H), 6.43 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 5.39 (br s, 2H), 3.96 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz), 3.81 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.03 (pentet, 2HH, J = 6.2 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{14}H_{16}ClNO_5S_2$: 378.0 (M + H), 400.0 (M + Na). Found: 377.6, 399.5.

e) 3-[3-(5-Chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propooxyguanidine hydrochloride: A solution of 3-[3-(5-chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-meethylphenoxy] propoxyamine (129 mg, 0.34 mmol, prepared in the preceding step) and 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (103 mg, 0.70 mmol) in anhydrous *N,N*-dimethhylformamide (1.5 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. Additional 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (103 mg, 0.70 mmol) was added, and the reactition was again stirred at ambient temperature overnight. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was treated with acetonitrile (3 mL). The mixture was filtered to remove excess 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride, and the filtrate was concentrated. The residual oil was partitioned between diethyl ether (15 mL) and water (10 mL).. The aqueous layer was washed with diethyl ether (2 x 15 mL), basified (pH 8) with 2N NaOH, and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL). The ethyl acetate extracts were washed with pH 7 buffer (2 x 25 mL) and brine (25 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated to give the free base of the title compound (129 mg, 90%) as a colorless oil.

The hydrochloride salt of the title compound was made by adding a solution of the free base, 3-[3-(5-chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propooxyguanidine,

(114 mg, 0.27 mmol, prepared above) in a minimum volume of tetrahydrofuran to anhydrous diethyl ether (100 mL) containing HCl in ethanol (0.75 mL, 1.1 M, 0.82 mmol). Solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give 130 mg of the title compound as a pale yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 7.76 (d, 2H, J = 4.2 Hz), 7.41 (d, 2H, J = 4.2 Hz), 6.80 (br s, 1H), 6.55 (br s, 1H), 6.49 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.02 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz), 33.92 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.03 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{15}H_{18}ClN_3O_5S_2$: 420.0 (M + H). Found: 419.9.

Example 6

3-[3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) 3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol: Orcinol monohydrate (1.42 g, 10.0 mmol) and 2-cyanobenzenesulfonyl chloride (2.02 g, 10.0 mmol) were mixed in saturated $NaHCO_3$ (30 mL) and diethyl ether (30 mL). The biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted into ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (dichloromethane to 5% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a white solid (1.65 g, 57%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.07 (m, 1H), 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.75-7.80 (m, 2H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 5.69 (br s, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H).

b) 3-[3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol: To a solution of 3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol (580 mg, 2.0 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, tri-*n*-butylphosphine (607 mg, 3.0 mmol), and 1,3-propanediol (760 mg, 10 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)diperidine (757 mg, 3.0 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Hexane (30 mL) was added to the mixture, and the precipitates were removed by filtration. The filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a colorless oil (560 mg, 80 %). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.11 (m, 1H), 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.77-7.82 (m, 2H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 4.05 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.82 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (s, , 3H), 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.76 (br s, 1H).

c) ***N*-[3-[3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]phtthalimide:** To a solution of 3-[3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanool (1.04 g, 3.0 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, triphenylphosphine (1.05 g, 4.0 mmol), and *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (490 mg, 3.0 mmol) at 0 °C in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (700 mg, 4.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. Water (50 mL) was added, the reaction mixture was extracted into ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The ethyl acetate solution was washed with brine (2 x 50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (2 : 1 dichloromethane / hexane to dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a colorless foam (1.12 g, 76%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.09 (m, 1H), 7.97 (m, 1H), 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.78 (m, 4H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 4.37 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.13 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.19 (m, 2H).

d) 3-[3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyamine: To a solution of *N*-[3-[3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide (600 mg, 1.2 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in 40 mL of ethanol / tetrahydrofuran / water (2 : 1 : 1) was added sodium borohydride (230 mg, 6.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The mixture was acidified (pH 1-2) and heated to 50 °C for 2 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solution was adjusted to pH 8-9 with 2N NaOH. The mixture was extracted into ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL), and the organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (dichloromethane to 2% methanol in dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a colorless oil (370 mg, 85%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.06 (m, 1H), 7.93 (m, 1H), 7.76 (m, 2H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 2H), 5.36 (br s, 2H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.99 (m, 2H).

e) 3-[3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: To a solution of 3-[3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy] propoxyamine (362 mg, 1.0 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (10 mL) was added 1*H*-pyrazole-carboxamidine hydrochloride (590 mg, 4.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for two days. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide was removed under high vacuum. Acetonitrile (10 mL) was added, the solid was removed by filtration, the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the residue was dried under high vacuum. The residue was partitioned between water (30 mL plus 2 mL

brine) and diethyl ether (20 mL). The water solution was extracted with diethyl ether (20 mL), and the combined diethyl ether extracts were extracted with acidic water (pH 5). The combined water solutions were adjusted to pH 8-9 by using 2N NaOH and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The ethyl acetate solution was washed with pH 7 buffer solution (2 x 30 mL) and brine (30 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent, 0.6N HCl methanol (10 mL) was added, and the solution was concentrated to give the title compound as a colorless oil (340 mg, 77%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6)) δ 8.30 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (m, 2H), 7.72 (br s, 5H), 6.79 (ss, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (s, , 3H), 2.01 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{20}N_4O_5S$: 405.1 (M + H), 427.1 (M + Na). Found: 405.1, 427.0.

Example 7

3-[3-(5-Isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) 5-Isoquinolinesulfonyl chloride: A mixture of 5-isoquinolinesulfonic acid (4.18 g, 20 mmol), and phosphorus pentachloride (6.24 g, 30 mmol) in phosphorus oxychloride (20 mL) was heated at 120 °C for two days. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with dry chloroform (60 mL). The white precipitate was collected, washed with dry chloroform, and dried under high vacuum to give the title compound as a white solid (4.40 g, 83%) which was used for next step without further purification. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.95 (s, 1H), 9.16 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 8.74 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 8.52 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.99 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H).

b) 3-(5-Isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol: Orcinol monohydrate (1.42 g, 10.0 mmol) and 5-isoquinolinesulfonyl chloride (2.64 g, 10.0 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, were mixed in saturated $NaHCO_3$ (30 mL) and diethyl ether (30 mL). The biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted into ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was triturated with ether/hexane to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid (1.15 g, 37%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.67 (s, 1H), 9.60 (s, 1H), 8.86 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 8.63 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 6.23 (s, 1H), 5.97 (3, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H).

c) 3-[3-(5-Isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol: To a soolution of 3-(5-isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol (630 mg, 2.0 mmol), as prepared iin the preceding step, tri-*n*-butylphosphine (607 mg, 3.0 mmol), and 1,3-propanediol (760 mgg, 10 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (757 mmg, 3.0 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Hexane (30 mL) waas added to the mixture, and the precipitates were removed by filtration. The filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (4:1 ethyl acetate/ CH_2Cl_2) to give the title compound as a colorless oil (620 mg, 82%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 8.80 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.29 (s, 1H), 6.24 (s, 1H), 3.89 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.75 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.05 (m, 2H), 11.90 (br s, 1H).

d) *N*-[3-[3-(5-Isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide: To a solution of 3-[3-(5-isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol (560 mg, 1.5 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, triphenylphosphine (520 mg, 2.0 mmol), and *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (245 mg, 1.5 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) at 0 °C was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (350 mg, 2.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Water (50 mL) was added, and the reaction mixture was extracted into ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The ethyl acetate solution was washed with brine (2 x 50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (4 : 1 dichloromethane / ethyl acetate) to give the title compound as a colorless foam (580 mg, 75%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 8.81 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 8.56 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.68 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 4.31 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.00 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 2.11 (m, 2H).

e) 3-[3-(5-Isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy amine: To a solution of *N*-[3-[3-(5-isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide (570 mg, 1.1 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in ethanol (20 mL), tetrahydrofuran (10 mL), and water (10 mL) was added sodium borohydride (230 mg, 6.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The mixture was acidified (pH 1-2) with 2 N HCl and heated at 50 °C for 2 hours. After cooling to room temperature, 2 N NaOH was added to adjust the pH to 8-9. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (50 mL) and dried over

Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate) to give the title compound as a colorless oil (1110 mg, 26%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 8.81 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 8.54 ((d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (m, 2H), 7.67 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 6.23 (ss, 1H), 3.81 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 1.94 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{19}H_{20}N_2CO_5S$: 389.1 (M + H), 411.1 (M + Na). Found: 389.3, 411.1.

f) 3-[3-(5-Isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propooxyguanidine hydrochloride: To a solution of 3-[3-(5-isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-meethylphenoxy] propoxyamine (100 mg, 0.25 mmol), as prepared in the preceding sstep, in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (4 mL) was added 1*H*-pyrazole-carboxamidine hydrochlcoride (150 mg, 1.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for twvo days. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide was removed under high vacuum. Acetonitrile (5 mL) vwas added and the solid was removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* aand the residue was dried under high vacuum. The residue was partitioned between water ((20 mL plus 2 mL brine) and diethyl ether (10 mL). The water solution was extracted withh diethyl ether (10 mL). The combined diethyl ether extracts were extracted with pH 55 water. The combined water solution was basified (pH 8-9) by using 2 N NaOH and extraccted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL). The ethyl acetate solution was washed with pH 7 buffeer solution (2 x 20 mL) and brine (20 mL) then dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solveent, 0.6 N HCl methanol (3 mL) was added, and the solution was concentrated to give the tiiitle compound as colorless foam (95 mg, 81%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.16 (bbr s, 1H), 9.75 (s, 1H), 8.89 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 8.73 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (m, 4H), 7.93 ((t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (br s, 4H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 3.88 (m, 4H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 1.94 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{20}H_{22}N_4O_5S$: 431.1 (M + H), 453.1 (M + Na). Found: 431.2, 453.3.

Example 8

3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxyy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) 5-Methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol: A mixture of orcinol monohydrate (1.68 g, 12 mmol) and 2-methylsulfonylbenzenesulfonyl chloridde (3.0 g, 11.8 mmol) in saturated $NaHCO_3$ (25 mL) and dichloromethane (25 mL) was stirred vigorously at room temperature for one week. The reaction mixture was diluted with 500 mL of water and extracted into dichloromethane (3 x 50 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was treated with dichloromethane and ether to initiate crystallization. The mixture was filtered to provide 1.05 g (26% yield) of a white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δδ 2.22 (s, 3H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 5.20 (s, 1H), 6.51 (t, 1H), 6.54 (s, H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 7.74 (td, 1HH, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.87 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz), 8.12 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 0.7 Hz), and 8.44 (ddd, 1H, J = 7.8, 0.5 Hz).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propaanol: Diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.46 mL, 2.9 mmol) was added slowly to a solution of 1.00 g (2.9 mmol) of 5-methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol, as prepared in the preceding step, 0.21 mL (2.9 mmol) of 1,3-propanediol, and 760 mg (2.9 mmol) of tripheenylphosphine in tetrahydrofuran (25 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness. The residue was triturated with hexane under sonication and decanted (4 times). The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and diluted with hexane to produce a crystalline materiaal, which was discarded. The filtrate was diluted with hexane to give an oil and the solvent was decanted. The oil was dissolved in a minimum of methanol and diluted with water to initiate crystallization. The solid was collected by filtration to afford the title compound 1.16 g (quantitative yield). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.3 Hz), 8.12 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.2 Hz), 7.88 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz), 7.74 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz), 6.61-6.56 (m, 3H), 4.00 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 3.81 (t, 3H, J = 5.9 Hz), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), and 1.97 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{20}O_7S_2$: 423.1 (M + Na). Found: 423.1.

c) N-[3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy] phthalimide: The diethyl azodicarboxylate (3.5 mL, 0.022 mol) was added dropwise to a

solution of 3-[5-methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]pnropanol (7.4 g, 0.018 mol), as prepared in the preceding step, triphenylphosphine (5.82 g, 0.0.018 mol), and *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (3.11 g, 0.018 mol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran ((120 mL). The solution was allowed to stir at ambient temperature over a weekend. The teetrahydrofuran was evaporated. The residue was dissolved in acetonitrile (minimum) anad diluted with hexane to produce a crystalline product which was collected by filtration and ddiscarded. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness and purified by silica gel chromatoography using dichloromethane as an elution solvent. The appropriate fractions weere combined, evaporated to dryness, and placed under high vacuum to give 7.3 g (74% yield) of a colorless foam. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.3 Hz),, 8.12 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.2 Hz), 7.82-7.91 (m, 3H), 7.73-7.79 (m, 3H), 6.61-6.63 (m, 2H), 66.55 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 4.36 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 4.10 (m, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.123-2.23 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamiic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{23}NO_9S_2$: 568.1 (M + Na). Found: 568.0.

d) 3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propooxyamine: A solution of *N*-[3-[5-methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phennoxy]propoxy] phthalimide (7.22 g, 0.013 mol), as prepared in the precediing step, in isopropanol:tetrahydrofuran:water (5:1:1; 700 mL) was treated with sodiumm borohydride (2.5 g, 0.066 mol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at ambiennt temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched with 2N hydrochloric acid annd the mixture was warmed at 50°C for 2.5 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled in an i ice:water bath and adjusted to pH 8.0 with 2N sodium hydroxide. The isopropanol was evvaporated on a rotary evaporator and the residual aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl aacetate (3 x 75 mL). The combined ethyl acetate extracts were washed with brine, dried ovver anhydrous sodium sulfate, and evaporated to dryness. The material was purified l by silica gel chromatography by elution with 60% ethyl acetate/ hexane, followed by 75%% ethyl acetate/ hexane. The appropriate fractions were combined and evaporated to 2.8 g ((52% yield) of a white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H)), 8.11 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (td, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (td, J = 7.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H),, 6.56-6.60 (m, 3H), 5.39 (m, 2H), 3.92 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (ss, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), and 1.99 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOFF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{21}NO_7S_2$: 438.1 (M + Na). Foound: 438.2.

e) 3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]proppoxyguanidine hydrochloride: A solution of 3-[5-methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy] phenoxy]propoxyamine (2.75 g, 0.0066 mol), as prepared in the precceding step, in anhydrous *N,N*-dimethylformamide (100 mL) was treated with 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (2.93 g, 0.02 mol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir overnight at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness under high vacuum. The residue was treated with acetonitrile and the resulting crystalline material was collected by filtration and discarded. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness and applied to a silica gel column. The column was eluted with 5% methanol in acetonitrile, which resulted in mixed product fractions. These fractions were combined and evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in water and the solution was adjusted to pH 3-4 with methanolic HCl. This solution was washed with ether and ethyl acetate. The aqueous solution was treated with solid sodium chloride and extracted with ethyl acetate and dichloromethane. Both the ethyl acetate and the dichloromethane extracts were separately washed with brine and dried (Na_2SO_4). The organic extracts were combined and evaporated to dryness. The residue was triturated with both hexane and ether under sonication and decanted. The residue was placed under high vacuum with sonication for 22 h to give 2.67 g (82% yield) of a white powder. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.42 (dd, JJ = 7.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (td, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (td, JJ = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (broad), 6.57 (m, 2H), 6.52 (br t, 1H), 4.04 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.944 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H), and 2.06 (pentet, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{23}N_3O_7S_2$: 4458.1 (M + H). Found: 457.9. HPLC (C18, 5μ, 4.6 x 100mm, Gradient: 5->100% B in 15 min; A =0.1% TFA/H_2O; B=0.1% TFA/CH_3CN, 20 μL inj, 15 min run time, Det: 215nm, 1FR:1 mL/min) 98% @ 8.74 min.

Example 9

3-[5-Methyl-3-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phennoxy] propoxyguanidine acetate

A solution of 3-[5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]proppoxyguanidine hydrochloride (0.317 g, 0.68 mmol), as prepared in Example 3, in methanol (32 mL) was evacuated, flushed with nitrogen, then treated with 10% palladium on carbon ((115 mg). The

reaction was then placed under a hydrogen-filled balloon. After 8 hours, a 52 mg-portion of 10% palladium on carbon was added and the reaction was again placed under a hydrogen-filled balloon. After stirring overnight, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness. The residue was triturated with hexane twice. The residue was taken up in a minimum amount of acetonitrile, filtered through a PTFE filter (0.45 μ), and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified on a Waters Sep-Pak silica gel column (5 g silica) by elution with a mixture of 40% dichloromethane:methanol:acetic acid (400/100/10) in dichloromethane. The appropriate fractions were combined and evaporated to dryness. The residue was triturated with hexane twice and then placed under high vacuum. The residue was treated with 50% aqueous acetonitrile and lyophilized overnight to give the title compound as a hydroscopic solid (0.248 g, 74% yield). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.28 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.36-6.45 (m, 3H), 6.01 (broad s, 1H), 4.04 (m, 2H), 3.91 (m, 2H), 3.67 (m, 2H), 2.75 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.03 (m, 2H), 1.87 (pentet, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{20}H_{26}N_4O_5S$: 435.2 (M + H). Found: 434.9. HPLC (C18, 5μ, 4.6 x 100mm, Gradient: 5->100% B in 15 min; A =0.1% TFA/H_2O; B=0.1% TFA/CH_3CN, 20 μL inj, 15 min run time, Det: 215nm, FFR:1 mL/min) 98.8% @ 10.0 min.

Example 10

3-[5-Hydroxymethyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine acetic acid salt

a) 5-Methoxycarbonyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenol: A mixture of methyl 1,3-dihydroxybenzoate (2.56 g, 0.015 mol) and 8-quinolinesulfonyl chloride (3.466 g, 0.015 mol) in dichloromethane (100 mL) and saturated sodium bicarbonate (100 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 days. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and dichloromethane. The dichloromethane was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 25 mL). The dichloromethane extracts were combined, washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated to dryness. The residue was treated with methanol and filtered to remove insoluble material. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness to give the title compound as a pale yellow foam (4.34 g, 80% yield) which was used without further purification.

b) 3-[5- Methoxycarbonyl -3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propanol: A mixture of 5-methoxycarbonyl -3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenol (4.34 g, 0.012 mool), as prepared in the preceding step, 3-bromo-1-propanol, and cesium carbonate (3.91 g, : 0.012 mol) in acetonitrile (40 mL) was warmed at 50°C overnight. The reaction mixture waas diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with water. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 25 mL). The ethyl acetate layers were combined, washed wiith brine, dried, and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified on a silica gel column (860 g) by elution with 10-20% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane. The appropriate fractions were collected, evaporated to dryness, and placed under high vacuum to give the title compound as a white solid (2.83 g, 57% yield). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.25 (dd, 1H, J = 4.22, 1.8 Hz), 8.43 (dd, 1H, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz), 8.31 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 1.7 Hz), 8.16 (dd, 1H, J = 8.2, , 1.4 Hz), 7.60-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.41 (m, 1H), 7.30 (m, 1H), 6.91 (t, 1H, J = 2.3 Hz), 4.03 (t, 2HH, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.80 (t, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz), 1.98 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz). MMass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{20}H_{19}NCO_7S$: 418.1 (M + H). Found: 417.9.

c) *N*-[3-[5-Methoxycarbonyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenooxy]propoxy] phthalimide: A solution of 3-[5-methoxycarbonyl-3-(quinolinyl-88-sulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propanol (2.83 g, 0.0068 mol), as prepared in the preeceding step, triphenylphosphine (2.1 g, 0.008 mol), and *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (1.11 g, 00.0068 mol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (50 mL) was treated with diethyl azodicarboxylilate (1.26 mL, 0.008 mol) dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at ambiennt temperature overnight. The tetrahydrofuran was evaporated and the residue was; treated with acetonitrile/hexane to produce a crystalline crop which was removed by · filtration and discarded. The filtrate produced a granular crystalline material which waas collected by filtration and discarded. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness and the residdue was treated with ethyl acetate/hexane to produce the title compound as a crystalline mnaterial in two crops (3.53 g, 92% yield). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) indicated 88% title ccompound and 12% triphenylphosphine oxide: δ 9.28 (dd, 1H, J = 4.2, 1.7 Hz), 8.43 (dd, 1HH, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz), 8.31 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 1.8 Hz), 8.16 (dd, 1H, J = 8.2, 1.4 Hz), 7.75-7.88 ((m, 4H), 7.60-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.43 (m, 1H), 7.33 (m, 1H), 6.88 (t, 1H, J = 2.3 Hz), 4.35 (t, 2HH, J = 6.1 Hz), 4.13 (t, 2H, J = 6.1), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.18 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz). Mass spectrrum (MALDI-

TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{28}H_{22}N_2O_9S$: 563.1 (M + H). Found: 563.1.

d) 3-[5-Hydroxymethyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxxyamine: A suspension of *N*-[3-[5-methoxycarbonyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyldoxy)phenoxy] propoxy]phthalimide (3.52 g, 0.0063 mol), as prepared in the preceeding step, in ethanol/tetrahydrofuran/water (48:48:24 mL each) was treated with sodium boorohydride (1.2 g) and the reaction was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The reactioon mixture was quenched with 2N HCl and warmed at 50° C for 2.5 h while maintaining a ppH of 2.0. The solvents were evaporated and the concentrate was cooled in an ice bath, adjljusted to pH = 10 with 2N NaOH, and extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 25 mL). The ethyl aacetate extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried, and evaporated. The residue waas dissolved in ethyl acetate and extracted with 10% citric acid (3 x 25 mL). The citric acidd extracts were combined and washed with ethyl acetate (1 x 20 mL). The citric acid layer wwas adjusted to pH = 10 with 2N NaOH and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 25 mL). Thee ethyl acetate extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried, and evaporated to drynesss. The residue was placed under high vacuum overnight to give the title compound (1.2 gg, 54% yield). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matriix) calcd. for $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_6S$: 405.1 (M + H). Found: 405.0, also 278.9 for triphenylphospbhine oxide.

e) 3-[5-Hydroxymethyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguaanidine acetic acid salt: A solution of 3-[5-hydroxymethyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyldoxy)phenoxy] propoxyamine (1.2 g, 0.003 mol), as prepared in the preceding sstep, in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (25 mL) was treated with 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine l hydrochloride (1.3 g, 0.009 mol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperatture overnight. The *N,N*-dimethylformamide was evaporated under high vacuum. The residuee was triturated with hot acetonitrile and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness. Thhe residue was dissolved in water, acidified to pH 3-4 with methanolic HCl, and washed withh diethyl ether. The aqueous layer was adjusted to pH 9-10 with 2N NaOH and extracted withh ethyl acetate (3 x 25 mL). The ethyl acetate extracts were combined, washed with pH 7 bufiffer and brine, dried, and evaporated to dryness. The residue was redissolved in ethyl acetatte and washed with pH 7 buffer and brine, dried, and evaporated. The residue was purified (on a silica gel column (10 g) by elution with a 1:1 mixture of dichloromethane and : a solution of dichloromethane/methanol/acetic acid (400/100/10), followed by a 1:3 mixturre of the same

composition. The appropriate fractions were combined and evaporated. THe residue was treated with acetonitrile and water and lyophilized overnight to give the title ccompound (0.8 g, 60% yield). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$/DMSO-d_6) δ 9.25 (dd, 1H, J = 4.22, 1.8 Hz), 8.38 (td, 2H, J = 7.5, 1.4 Hz), 8.20 (dd, 1H, J = 8.3, 1.4 Hz), 7.62-7.68 (m, 2H), 6.779 (s, 1H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.41 (t, 1H, J = 2.3 Hz), 4.45 (s, 2H), 3.88 (m, 4H), 1.93-2.02 (m, 5H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. fonr $C_{20}H_{22}N_4O_6S$: 447.1 (M + H). Found: 447.0. HPLC (C18, 5μ, 4.6 x 100mm, Gradient: 5->>100% B in 15 min; A =0.1% TFA/H_2O; B=0.1% TFA/CH_3CN, 20 μL inj, 15 min run timee, Det: 215nm, FR:1 mL/min) 95.8% @ 11.5 min.

Example 11

{1-[[5-Methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]maethyl] cyclopropylmethoxy} guanidine hydrochloride

a) 1,1-Dihydroxymethylcyclopropane: To a solution of BH_3.THF (1.0 M4, 100 mL, 100 mmol) was added ethyl 1,1-cyclopropanedicarboxylate (9.3 mL, 50 mnmol) at room temperature dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 50 °C overnight, quenched l with methanol (100 mL) carefully at 0 °C and stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reactioon mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was co-evaporated with methanol severahl times (4 x 50 mL) to give the title compound as colorless oil (5.3 g) which was directly uased in the next step without further purification.

b) [1-[5-Methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)pheenoxy]methyl] cyclopropylmethanol: To a solution of 3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsuulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol (6.85 g, 20.0 mmol), as prepared in step a of Example 8, tri-*N*-bbutylphosphine (6.1 g, 30 mmol) and 1,1-dihydroxylmethylcyclopropane (5.1 g, 50 mmol), , as prepared in the preceding step, in tetrahydrofuran (200 mL) was added 1,1'-(azodicarbonyyl)dipiperidine (7.6 g, 30 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, hexxane (300 mL) was added to the mixture and the precipitates were removed by filtration. TThe filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatographyy (1 : 1 to 2 : 1 ethyl acetate/ hexane) and by crystallization from ethyl acetate/ hexane (1 :: 5) to give the title compound as white solid (4.9 g, 57%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 88.45 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (t, J = 7.7 Hz,, 1H), 6.77 (br s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 2H), 3.59 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 0.651 (s, 4H).

c) *N*-{1-[[5-Methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl] cyclopropylmethoxy}phthalimide: To a solution of [1-[55-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethanol(4.77g,11.0mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, triphenylphosphine (3.4 g, 13.00 mmol), *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (2.1 g, 13.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (80 mL) was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (2.3 g, 13.0 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and ethyl acetate (100 mL) was added to the residue. The solid was collected, washed with ethyl acetate and dried in high vacuum to give the title compound as white solid (5.5 g, 87%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.37 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (s, 4H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H)), 4.11 (s, 2H), 3.97 (s, 2H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 0.61-0.66 (m, 4H).

d) *N*-{1-[[5-Methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl] cyclopropylmethoxy}amine: To a solution of *N*-{1-[[55-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethoxy}phthalimide (5.4 g, 9.5 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in ethanol (100 mL)/tetrahydrofuran (100 mL)/water (50 mL) was added sodium borohydride (1.15 g, 30.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. 2N HCl was added to adjust the pH to 1-2, the mixture was heated to 50 °C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated to about 100 mL, water (50 mL) was added and the mixture was neutralized to pH 8-9 with 2N NaOH. The mixture was extracted into ethyl acetate (3 x 100 mL) and the organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 100 mL) and then dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography ((4 : 1 ethyl acetate/hexane) to give the title compound as a white solid (3.6 g 86%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.58 (s, 2H), 5.44 (br s, 2H),3.76 (s, 2H)), 3.63 (s, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 0.57-0.65 (m, 4H).

e) {1-[[5-Methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl] cyclopropylmethoxy} guanidine hydrochloride: To a solution of *N*-{1-[[55-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethoxy}amine (3.5 g, 8.0 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (30 mL) was added 1*H*-pyrazole-carboxamidine hydrochloride (3.7 g, 25.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was

stirred at ambient temperature overnight. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide was removved under high vacuum. Acetonitrile (50 mL) was added and the solid was removed by fiiltration. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was dried under high vvacuum. The residue was partitioned between water (100 mL plus 5 mL brine) and diethyl eether (50 mL). The water solution was extracted with diethyl ether (50 mL). The combinedd diethyl ether solution was extracted with pH 5 water (30 mL). The combined water solutiomn was adjusted to pH 8-9 by using 2N NaOH and extracted into ethyl acetate (3 x 100 mLL). The ethyl acetate solution was washed with pH 7 buffer solution (5 x 60 mL) and brinee (50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent, 0.6N HCl methanol (50 mL) vwas added and the solution was concentrated. The residual oil was crystallized from methanobl/ethyl acetate (1 : 50) to give the title compound as white solid (3.6 g, 86%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MMHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.07 (br s, 1H), 8.37 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.09-8.14 (m, 2H), 7.97 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (br s, 4H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 3.86 (s, 2H), 3.78 (s,s, 2H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 0.69 (m, 2H), 0.62 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{20}H_{25}N_3O_7S_2$: 484.1 (M + H), 5066.1 (M + Na). Found: 484.0, 506.0.

Example 12

{1-[[5-Methyl-3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropyylmethoxy} guanidine acetate

a) 1-[[3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethanol: The title compound was prepared in 62% yield from 3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol, as prepared in step a of Example 6, in a manner analogouss to step b of Example 11. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.09 (m, 1H), 7.93 (m, 1H), 7.80) (m, 2H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 3.86 (s, 2H), 3.60 (s, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.85 (br s, 1H), 0.62 (s, 4H).

b) {1-[[3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]ethyl]yyclopropoxy} pthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 94% yield frcom 1-[[3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethanol, as pprepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step c of Example 11. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (8.10 (m, 1H), 7.95 (m, 1H), 7.78 (m, 6H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H),), 6.52 (s, 1H), 4.18 (s, 2H), 4.01 (s, 2H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 0.70 (m, 4H).

c) {1-[[3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]methyl] cycloproopylmeth xy} amine: The title compound was prepared in 60% yield from *N*-{1-[[3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]methyl]cyclopropoxy}phthalimidde, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 11. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (8.11 (m, 1H), 7.97 (m, 1H), 7.79 (m, 2H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.58 (s, 1H),), 6.56 (s, 1H), 5.30 (br s, 2H), 3.80 (s, 2H), 3.64 (s, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 0.63 (m, 4H).

d) {1-[[5-Methyl-3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cycloproopylmethoxy} guanidine acetate: The title compound was prepared in 79% yield frcom {1-[[3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethoxy}amiine,asprepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step e of Example 11. lFlash column chromatography (100 : 10 : 1 dichloromethane : methanol : acetic acid) ; gave the title compound as an acetic acid salt. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.29 (d, J = = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (m, 2H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 6.42 (s, 1HH), 5.02 (br s, 4H), 3.80 (s, 2H), 3.56 (s, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.89 (s, 3H), 0.55 (s, 2H), 0.52 ((s, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{20}H_{22}N_4O_5S$: 431.1 (M + H), 453.1 (M + Na). Found: 430.9, 452.8.

Example 13

{1-[[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethoxy} guanidine acetate

a) 1-[[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethanol: The title compound was prepared in 73% yield from 5-methyl-3-((quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenol, as prepared in step a of Example 3, in a manner analogouus to step b of Example 11. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (9.26 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 8.42 ((d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.61 (t, J == 4.2 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.46 (s, 2H), 3.73 (s, 2H), 3.55 (s, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 1.66 (br s, 1H), 0.58 (m, 4H).

b) *N*-{1-[[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyyclopropoxy} phthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 89% yield from 1-[[[5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethanol, as preppared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step c of Example 11. ^{1}H-NMIR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.29 (d, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 8.43 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (d, J = 7.4 IHz, 1H), 8.14

(d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.75 (m, 2H), 7.62 (m, 2H), 6.59 (s, 1H),), 6.50 (s, 1H), 6.42 (s, 1H), 4.13 (s, 2H), 3.88 (s, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 0.64 (s, 4H).

c) {1-[[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl] cyclopropylmethoxy} amine: The title compound was prepared in 79% yield from *N*-{1-[[5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy) phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropoxy}phthalimide, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 11. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.23 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 8.63 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 8.38 ((d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (m, 2H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 5.93 (br s, 2H), 3.559 (s, 2H), 3.42 (s, 2H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 0.47 (m, 4H).

d) {1-[[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethoxy} guanidine acetate: The title compound was prepared in 83% yield from {1-[[5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethoxy}amine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step e of Example 11. FFlash column chromatography (100 : 10 : 1 dichloromethane : methanol : acetic acid) gave the title compound as the acetic acid salt. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 9.23 (d, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 8.63 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.45 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (m, 2H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 5.25 (br s, 4H), 3.65 (s, 2H), 3.53 (s, 2H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.89 (s, 3H), 0.55 (br s, 2H), 0.44 (br s, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{22}H_{24}N_4O_5S$: 457.2 (M + H), 479.1 (M + Na). Found: 457.2, 479.0.

Example 14

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-morpholinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy} guanidine hydrochloride

a) 1-(Morpholinylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzene: To a solution of morpholinne (1.91 g, 22 mmol) and triethylamine (2.2 g, 22 mmol) in dichloromethane (100 mL) at 0°C was added 2-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride (4.42 g, 20 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 4 h and then additional dichloromethane (100 mL) was added. The dichloromethane solution was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ (2 x 50 mL), 10% HCl (2 x 50 mL) and brine (50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. Evaporating the solvent *in vacuo* gave the title compound as aa yellow solid (5.3 g, 97%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.97 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.62-7.77 (m, 3H), 3.75 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 3.30 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H).

b) 2-(Morpholinylsulfonyl)aniline: A mixture of 1-(morpholinylsulfonyl)-22-nitrobenzene (5.18 g, 19 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, and 10% palladium oon carbon (520 mg) in ethanol (80 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (80 mL) was stirred under hydroogen (balloon) for 5 h. The catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite. The filtrate waas concentrated to give the title compound as a yellow solid (4.50 g, 98%) which was directlly used for the next step without further purification.

c) 2-(Morpholinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyl chloride: The title compoundd was prepared in 47% yield from 2-(morpholinylsulfonyl)aniline, as prepared in the preceeding step, in a manner analogous to step a of Example 19. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 88.43 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (m, 2H), 3.74 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 3.36 ŋ (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H).

d) 5-Methyl-3-[2-(morpholinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol: The tititle compound was prepared in 60% yield from 2-(morpholinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyll chloride, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step a of Examplde 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (8.25 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.80 ı (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 3.73 ı (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 3.36 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 2.24 (s, 3H).

e) 3-{5-Methyl-3-[(2-morpholinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy}ppropanol: The title compound was prepared in 83% yield from 55-methyl-3-[2-(morpholinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol, as prepared in the precedding step, in a manner analogous to step b of Example 10. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 83.25 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (t, J = 7.6] Hz, 1H), 6.60 (s, 2H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 4.36 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 4.11 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.75 ı (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 3.35 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 2.24 (s, 3H) 2.05 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H).

f) *N*-{3-[5-Methyl-[3-(2-morpholinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenooxy]propoxy} phthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 83% yield from 3-{5-methyl-3-[(2-morpholinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy}propanol, as prepared in ı the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CD0Cl_3$) δ 8.26 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.86 (m, 6H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 6.559 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.36 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 4.11 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.72 (t, J = 4.7 Hzz, 4H), 3.36 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.18 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H).

g) 3-[5-Methyl-[3-(2-morpholinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy] ppropoxyamine: The title compound was prepared in 95% yield from *N*-{3-[5-methyl-[3-(2-morpholinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimide, as pprepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step e of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (8.26 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J = 7.8 Hz. 1H), 7.81 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 3.93 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.799 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.73 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 3.36 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.00 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H).

h) {3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-morpholinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy} guanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 95% yield from 3-[5-methyl-[3-(2-morpholinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyaminne, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step f of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.21 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.04 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (t, J = 7.83 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (br s, 4H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.62 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 3.25 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.022 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid mattrix) calcd. for $C_{21}H_{28}N_4O_8S_2$: 529.1 (M + H), 551.1 (M + Na). Found: 528.9, 550.8.

Example 15

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride

a) 1-(Acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzene: The title compound was prepared in 87% yield from acetylpiperazine in a manner analogous to step a of Eg. 14. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.99 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (m, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 6.8 Hzz, 1H), 3.70 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 3.57 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 3.35 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 3.27 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H).

b) 2-(Acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)aniline: The title compound was prepared in 80% yield from 1-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzene, as prepared in the preceeding step, in a manner analogous to step b of Example 14. This compound was directly useed for next step without further purification.

c) 2-(Acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyl chloride: The title ccompound was prepared in 46% yield from 2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)aniline, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step a of Example 19. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz,

$CDCl_3$) δ 8.42 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (m, 2H),, 3.27-3.68 (m, 8H), 2.10 (s, 3H).

d) 5-Methyl-3-[2-(acetylpepiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol: The title compound was prepared in 44% yield from 2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)pphenylsulfonyl chloride, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step a of Eg.1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.26 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1HH), 7.81 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H)), 6.45 (s, 1H), 3.68 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (m, 2H), 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.29 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 2H)), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H).

e) 3-{5-Methyl-3-[2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy} propanol: The title compound was prepared in 76% yield from 55-methyl-3-[2-(acetylpepiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol, as prepared in the ppreceding step, in a manner analogous to step b of Example 10. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.29 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 4.00 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (m, 2H),), 3.65 (m, 2H), 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.54 (m, 2H), 3.30 (m, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.97 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H).

f) *N*-{3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyldoxy]phenoxy] propoxy}phthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 89% yield from 33-{5-methyl-3-[2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy}propanol, as prrepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300) MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.31 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.44-7.86 (m, 6H), 6.653 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 4.36 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.677 (m, 2H), 3.54 (m, 2H), 3.48 (m, 2H), 3.28 (m, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.18 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (s, 3H).

g) 3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyldoxy]phenoxy] propoxyamine: The title compound was prepared in 73% yield from *N*-{3-[5-methyl-3-[2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimidde, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step e of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.29 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 3.92 (t, J = 6.3 Hzz, 2H), 3.79 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.67 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.48 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.00 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H).

h) {3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)ph nylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]pr poxy} guanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 84% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-[2-(acetylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyamine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step f of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.11 (br s, 1H), 8.19 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 8.03 (t, J = 7.77 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (br s, 4H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.50 (m, 4H), 3.32 (m, 2H), 3.24 (m, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.04 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.99 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{31}N_5O_8S_2$: 570.2 (M + H), 5992.2 (M + Na). Found: 570.2, 592.2.

Example 16

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxxy)phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride

a) 1-(*N*-Methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzene: The title ccompound was prepared in 94% yield from *N*-methylphenethylamine in a manner analogous to step a of Example 14. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.93 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.56-7.68 (m, 3H), 7.18-7.31 (m, 5H), 3.47 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.92 (s, 3H), 2.90 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H).

b) 2-(*N*-Methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)aniline: The title compound was prepared in 95% yield from 1-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzene, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step b of Example 14. This compound was directly used for next step without further purification.

c) 2-(*N*-Methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyl chloride: The title compound was prepared in 40% yield from 2-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)anilinne, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step a of Example 19. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.93 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.18-7.31 (m, 5H), 3.50 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.90 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H).

d) 5-Methyl-3-[2-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol: The title compound was prepared in 24% yield from 2-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyl chloride, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analoogous to step a of Eg. 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.18 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.29 (m, 5H), 6.59 (ss, 1H), 6.53 (s,

1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 3.56 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 2.92 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H).

e) 3-{5-Methyl-3-[2-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxxy] phenoxy} propanol: The title compound was prepared in 73% yield from 5-meethyl-3-[2-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol, as prepared in the ppreceding step, in a manner analogous to step b of Example 10. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.20 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.29 (m, 5H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.92 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.96 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H).

f) *N*-{3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy] phenoxy]propoxy} phthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 63% yield from 3-{5-methyl-3-[2-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy}propanol, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Examplee 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.22 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.83 ((m, 2H), 7.74 (m, 3H), 7.63 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.29 (m, 5H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 4.35 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 4.08 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.57 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.977 (s, 3H), 2.92 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.17 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H).

g) 3-[5-Methyl-[3-(2-*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxxy] phenoxy] propoxyamine: The title compound was prepared in 90% yield from *N*-{3-[55-methyl-3-[2-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}phhthalimide, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step e of Examplee 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.21 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.74 ((t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.29 (m, 5H), 6.58 (s, 2H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 33.91 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.57 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.92 ((t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.99 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H).

h) {3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 84% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-[2-(*N*-methylphenethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy] phenoxy]propoxyamine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step f of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.01 (br s, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (br s, 4H),

7.17-7.29 (m, 5H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.2 Hzz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.53 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.87 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H)), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.01 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{31}N_5O_8S_2$: 577.2 (M + H), 599.2 (M + Na). Found: 5777.1, 599.0.

Example 17

{3-[5-Methoxy-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride

a) 5-Methoxy-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol: The title ccompound was prepared in 80% yield from 2-methylsulfonylbenzenesulfonyl chlooride and 5-methoxyresorcinol in a manner analogous to step a of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.42 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (s, 1H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.455 (s, 3H).

b) 3-{5-Methoxy-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy}propaanol: The title compound was prepared in 72% yield from 5-mmethoxy-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol, as prepared in the preceding stepp, in a manner analogous to step b of Example 10. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.44 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.400 (s, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 4.13 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.69 (ss, 3H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 1.97 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.67 (br s, 1H).

c) ***N*-{3-[5-Methoxy-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenooxy]propoxy} phthalimide:** The title compound was prepared in 88% yield from 3-{5-mmethoxy-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy}propanol, as prepared in the ppreceding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$)) δ 8.45 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.89 (m, 6H), 6.37 (s, 3H), 4.46 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.18 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 22H).

d) 3-[5-Methoxy-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxxyamine: The title compound was prepared in 79% yield from *N*-{3-[5-mmethoxy-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimide, as preepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step e of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 77.75 (t, J = 7.7

Hz, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 6.36 (s, 1H), 6.32 (s, 1H), 5.40 (br s, 2H), 3.92 (t, J == 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 1.99 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H).

e) {3-[5-Methoxy-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxxy}guanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 71% yield from 3-[5-methoxy-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyamine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step f of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.14 (br s, 1H), 8.37 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (m, 2H), 7.97 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (br s, 4H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 6.26 (s, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 2.01 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{23}N_3O_8S_2$: 474.1 (M + H), 4966.1 (M + Na). Found: 474.0, 496.0.

Example 18

{3-[5-Ethyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propooxy} guanidine hydrochloride

a) 5-Ethyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol: The title coompound was prepared in 89% yield from 2-methylsulfonylbenzenesulfonyl chloride and 5-etthylresorcinol in a manner analogous to step a of Eg. 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.43 ((d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H),), 6.56 (s, 2H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 5.59 (br s, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.49 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.09 (t, J == 7.6 Hz, 3H).

b) 3-{5-Ethyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy}propanol: The title compound was prepared in 82% yield from 5-ethyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy] phenol, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step b off Example 10. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 11H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1HH), 4.01 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.82 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.51 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 11.09 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

c) ***N*-{3-[5-Ethyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy} phthalimide:** The title compound was prepared in 97% yield from 3-{5-ethyl-3-[(2-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy}propanol, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Eg. 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 (d, JJ = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.90 (m, 6H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 2H), 4.377 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.12 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 2.51 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.10 (t, JJ = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

g) 3-[5-Ethyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyamine: The title compound was prepared in 78% yield from *N*-{33-[5-ethyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimide, as prrepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step e of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (3000 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 3.93 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.811 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.50 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.09 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

h) {3-[5-Ethyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propooxy}guanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 82% yield from 33-[5-ethyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyamine, as prepared inn the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step f of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.17 (br s, 1H), 8.37 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (m, 2H), 7.95 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 77.73 (br s, 4H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 4.00 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (t, J = 6.33 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 2.50 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum ((MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{19}H_{25}N_3O_7S_2$: 472.1 (M - + H), 494.1 (M + Na), 510.1 (M + K). Found: 472.0, 493.9, 509.9.

Example 19

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(phenylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]prropoxy} guanidine hydrochloride

a) 2-(Phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride: To a solution of 2-(phenylsulfonyl)aniline (2.33 g, 10 mmol) in 30% aqueous hydrochloric accid (4 mL) was added 40 % aqueous sodium nitrite (4 mL) at 0-5 °C. After 15 minute, to thee diazo solution were added 30% aqueous hydrochloric acid (10 mL), copper sulfate (50 mg) and 40% aqueous sodium bisulfite (10 mL) at 5-10°C. The mixture was stirred for 330 minutes and additional water (30 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted into dichldoromethane (3

x 40 mL) and the dichloromethane solution was washed with brine (40 mL) aand dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a white solidd (2.1 g, 66%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.62 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 11H), 7.85-7.98 (m, 4H), 7.48-7.63 (m, 3H).

b) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(pheenylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: To a solution of (*N,N'*-bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[(3-hydroxy-5-methyl)phenoxy)propoxy}guanidine (88 mg, 0.2 mmol), as prepared in step f of Example 20, and triethylamine (0.2 mL) in dicchloromethane (10 mL) was added 2-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride (64 mg, 00.2 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. Additional dichloromethane (50 mL) was added. The dichloromethane solutioon was washed with 10% citric acid (2 x30 mL) and brine (30 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. AAfter removing the solvent, the residue was purified on a Waters Sep-Pak (10 g silica, dichlooromethane) to give the title compound as a colorless foam (109 mg, 75%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.64 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 3.19 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.11 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H).

c) {3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(phenylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride: To a solution of *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-phenylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine (108 mg, 0.15 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in dichloromethane (5 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (2 mL). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 h and then thhe solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL), washed with 2 N K_2CO_3 (2 x 30 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After the solvent was evvaporated, the residue was converted to the HCl salt with methanolic HCl and purified on aa Waters Sep-Pak (5 g silica, 10 % methanol in dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a colorless foam (78 mg, 93%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.05 (br s, 1H), 8.62 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (m, 2H), 7.98 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (m, 2H), 7.69 (d, J = 7.6 Hzz, 1H), 7.60 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (br s, 4H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.88 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.00 (t, J = 6.3 Hdz, 2H). Mass

spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{25}N_3O_7S_2$: 520.1 (M + H), 542.1 (M + Na). Found: 520.3, 542.2.

Example 20

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-ethyloxycarbonyl)piperidinylsulfonylphenylsulffonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride

a) 3-Benzyloxy-5-methylphenol: Orcinol monohydrate (7.10 g, 50 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (20 mL) was added dropwise to a mixture of NaH (955%, 2.4 g, 100 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (60 mL) and the mixture was stirred at roopm temperature for 20 min. Benzyl bromide (8.55 g, 50 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamidee (20 mL) was added dropwise to the mixture and stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Water (100 mL) was added slowly to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was extraccted with ethyl acetate (3x100 mL) and then the organic phase was washed with brine (2x50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After the solvent was evaporated, the residue was purified byy flash column chromatography (silica gel, 3 : 1 hexane : ethyl acetate) to give the title ccompound as a yellow oil (5.20 g, 48%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.39 (m, 5H), 6.40 (ss, 1H), 6.29 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H),), 6.26 (s, 1H), 5.25 (s, 1H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H).

b) 3-[(3-Benzyloxy-5-methyl)phenoxy]propanol: 3-Benzyloxy-5-methylpphenol (5.20 g, 24 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, was stirred with 3-bromopropaanol (3.6 g, 26 mmol) and Cs_2CO_3 (8.2 g, 25 mmol) in acetonitrile (80 mL) at 50 °C oveernight. After cooling to room temperature, the solid was removed by filtration. Thae filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromaatography (1:2 to 1:1 ethyl acetate : hexane) to give the title compound as a yellow oil (4.33 g, 66%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.38 (m, 5H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.36 (s, 2H), 5.01 (ss, 2H), 4.07 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.83 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.05 (m, 2H).

c) *N*-{3-[(3-Benzyloxy-5-methyl)phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimide: To a solilution of 3-[(3-benzyloxy-5-methyl)phenoxy]propanol (4.2 g, 15.0 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, triphenylphosphine (4.5 g, 17.0 mmol) and *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (2.8 g, 17.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (3.0 g, 17.0 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The reaaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and ethyl acetate (100 mL) was added to the residdue. The solid was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. Thae residue was

purified by flash column chromatography (dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a pale yellow oil (5.0 g, 89 %). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.82 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (m, 5H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.39 (s, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 5.022 (s, 2H), 4.40 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 4.19 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.23 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, , 2H).

d) {3-[(3-Benzyloxy-5-methyl)phenoxy]propoxy}amine: *N*-{3-[(3-Benzyloxy-5-methyl)phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimide (2.25 g, 6.0 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, was stirred with 40% aqueous methylamine (4.8 mL, 60 mmol) in ethanol (60 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) for 1 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a white solid. Flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane) gave the title product as a colorless oil (1.40 g, 82%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.40 (m, 5H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.36 (s, 2H), 5.35 (br s, 2H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 4.00 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.83 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.04 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H).

e) (*N,N'*-Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[(benzyloxy-5-methyl)phenoxy]propoxy} guanidine: To a solution of 3-[(3-benzyloxy-5-methyl)phenoxy]propoxyaminne (1.75 g, 6.0 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (20 mL) was added (*N,N'*-bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-carboxamidine (2.2 g, 7.0 mmol). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The solvent was evapporated under high vacuum and the residue (3.8 g) was directly used in the next step without purification.

f) (*N,N'*-Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[(3-hydroxy-5-methyl)phenoxy)propoxy} guanidine: A mixture of (*N,N'*-bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[(benzyloxy-5-methyl) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine (3.8 g), as prepared in the preceding step, and 100% palladium on carbon (400 mg) in ethanol (30 mL) and THF (30 mL) was stirred under hydrogen (balloon) overnight. The catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3:1 ether:hexane) to give the title compound as a white foam (2.45 g, 93%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.09 (s, 1H), 7.74 (br s, 1H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 6.29 (s, 1H), 6.277 (s, 1H), 4.20 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 4.03 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.15 (pentet, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H).

g) 1,2-Benzenedisulfonic anhydride: A mixture of 1,2-benzenedilisulfonic acid dipotassium salt (20 g, 0.064 mol) in fuming sulfuric acid (100 mL) was heatted at 70-75°C overnight. The reaction mixture was slowly poured onto ice and the precipitaate was quickly collected by filtration. The solid was treated with benzene (500 mL) aand dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was filtered and evaporated to ı give the title compound as a crystalline solid (7.0 g, 50% yield), mp 182-3°C. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.02-8.09 (m, 4H).

h) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethyldoxycarbonyl) piperidinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: Tco a solution of 1,2-benzenedisulfonic anhydride (440 mg, 2.0 mmol), as prepared in preceeding step, and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (360 µL, 2.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 mnL) was added ethyl isonipecotate (315 mg, 2.0 mmol). After stirring the mixture for 44 h at ambient temperature. oxalyl chloride (160 µL, 2.0 mmol) and 5 drops of *N,N*-dimetlthylformamide were added. The mixture was stirred for another 4 h. (*N,N'*-Bis-*tert*-butyloxyycarbonyl)-{3-[(3-hydroxy-5-methyl)phenoxy)propoxy}guanidine (700 mg, 1.6 mmol), as pprepared in step f, and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (360 (L, 2.0 mmol) were added to the ı mixture. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight and then additional dicchloromethane (100 mL) was added. The solution was washed with 10% citric acid (3 x 50 ı mL) and brine (50 mL), and dried over Na_2SO_4. After the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*, tlthe residue was purified by flash column chromatography (dichloromethane to 10% etlthyl acetate in dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a colorless foam (1.04 g, 811%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.28 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.8 ı Hz, 1H), 7.78 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (ss, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 4.18 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.12 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), ?.94 (t, J = = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.84 (m, 2H), 2.97 (t, J = 10.3 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (m, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.10 (t, J = = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H), 1.23 (t, J =7.1 Hz, 3H).

i) {3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-ethyloxycarbonyl)piperidinylsulfonylphenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride: To a solution of *iN,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethyloxycarbonyl)ppiperidinyl sulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine (270 mg, 0.34 mmobl), as prepared in the preceding step, in dichloromethane (10 mL) was added trifluoroacetic ɛ acid (4.0 mL). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 h and the solvent was ɜ evaporated *in*

vacuo. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL), washed with ı 2 N K_2CO_3 (2 x 30 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After the solvent was evaporated, the residuue was purified by flash column chromatography (10% methanol in dichloromethane) and coonverted to the HCl salt (1 eq. methanolic HCl and concentration) to give the title compoundd as a colorless foam (175 mg, 85%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.20 (d, J = 7.9 Hzz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.25 (br s, 4H), 4.05 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.93 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.76 (m, 2H), 3.71 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (t, J = 10.2 Hz, 2H), 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.88 (m, 4H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.16 (t, J =7.1 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{34}N_4O_9S_2$: 599.2 (M + H), 6221.2 (M + Na). Found: 599.2, 621.3.

Example 21

2-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]ethoxyguanidine

a) 2-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]ethoxxytoluene: A solution of 5-methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenol (505 mg, 1.47 mmol), as prepared in step a of Example 8, 2-benzyloxyethanol (209 µL, 1.477 mmol), 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (444 mg, 1.76 mmol) and anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was cooled to 0°C under nitrogen. Neat tri-*N*-butylphosphine (0.44 mL, 1.77 mmol) was added over 3.5 minutes. The solution was stirred at 0°C for 1 hour and then at ambient temperature overnight. Diethyl ether was added and the mixture was filtered.. The solid was discarded and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was purified by flash column chromatography through 40 g of silica gel using 0% to 0.5% diliethyl ether in dichloromethane to give the title compound (495 mg, 71%) as a colorless soolid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.44 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz), 8.10 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.33 Hz), 7.85 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.71 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.28 - 7.37 (m, 5H), 6.58 -- 6.63 (m, 3H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{24}O_7S_2$: 499.1 (M + Na). Found: 498.7.

b) 2-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]ethannol: A mixture of 2-[5-methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] ethoxytobluene (480 mg, 1.01 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, 10% palladium on activateed carbon (48.2 mg), ethanol (2 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (9 mL) was stirred at ambient temnperature under hydrogen (balloon) for 45 minutes. The mixture was filtered through Celite : and the filtrate was concentrated to give the title compound (404 mg, quantitative) as a colodrless gum. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz), 8.13 (dd, 1H, J I = 7.8, 1.4 Hz), 7.88 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.75 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 6.60 - 6.66 (m, 33H), 3.77 - 3.98 (m, 4H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.95 (t, 1H, J = 6 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TCOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{16}H_{18}O_7S_2$: 409.0 (M + Na). Fovund: 408.7.

c) 2-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]ethcoxyguanidine: The title compound was prepared from 2-[5-methyl-3-(2-(mmethylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]ethanol (as prepared in the preceding step)) in a manner analogous to steps c, d, and e of Example 10. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TCOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{21}N_3O_7S_2$: 444.1 (M + H), 4666.1 (M + Na). Found: 444.5, 466.3.

Example 22

2-Hydroxy-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxyphhenoxy] propoxyguanidine

a) 2-Benzyloxy-3[5-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyphencoxy] propanol: A solution of 5-methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsuflonyloxy]phenol (2.000 g, 5.85 mmol), as prepared in step a of Example 8, 2-benzyloxy-1,3-propanediol (2.0 g, 111.0 mmol), and tri-*N*-butylphosphine (2.38 g, 9.44 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) at 0)°C was treated with dropwise addition of 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (2.38 g, 99.44 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred to ambiernt temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography using elutions of 5 - 10% diethyl ether/methylene chloride to give 1.11 g (38%) of the title compound as colorless oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 (dd, 1H, J = 7, 1 Hz), 8.12 (d, 1H, J = 7, 11 Hz), 7.85 (td, 1H, J = 7, 1 Hz), 7.72 (td, 1H, J = 7, 1 Hz), 7.28 - 7.39 (m, 5H), 6.60 - 6.633 (m, 3H), 4.74 (d, 1H, J = 12 Hz), 4.64 (d, 1H, J = 12 Hz), 3.99 (m, 2H), 3.67 - 3.86 (m, 3HI), 3.45 (s, 3H),

2.24 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{24}H_{26}O_8S_2$: 529.1 (M + Na). Found: 529.1.

b) 2-Hydroxy-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyphenoxy]propanol: A mixture of 2-benzyloxy-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy phenoxy]propanol (627 mg, 1.24 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, 10% palladium on activated carbon (97.9 mg) and deoxygenated ethanol (20 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature under hydrogen (balloon) for two hours. The mixture was filtered through Celite 545 and the filtrate was evaporated. The product was purified by flash column chromatography through 50 g of silica gel using 10% hexane in ethyl acetate to give the title compound (342 mg, 66%) as a colorless resin. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δδ 8.45 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz), 8.13 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz), 7.88 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.75 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.26 (br s, 2H), 6.65 (br s, 1H), 4.03 (complex m, 1H), 3.89 -- 3.97 (m, 2H), 3.80 (dd, 1H, J = 11.4, 3.9 Hz), 3.70 (dd, 1H, J = 11.4, 5.5 Hz), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{20}O_8S$: 439.0 (M + Na). Found: 438.8.

c) *N*-[2-Hydroxy-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyphenoxy] propoxy]phthalimide: A solution of 2-hydroxy-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxyphenoxy]propanol (461 mg, 1.11 mmol, as prepared in the preceding step), *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (186 mg, 1.14 mmol), 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (425 mg, 1.68 mmol) and anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (14.7 mL) was cooled to 0°C, and neat tri-*N*-butylphosphine (419 µL, 1.68 mmol) was added dropwise over 3 minutes. The reaction was stirred at 0°C for 5 minutes and then at ambient temperature for 3 days. The product was purified by flash column chromatography through 75 g of silica gel using 60:40 ethyl acetate/hexane to give the title compound (209 mg, 33%) as a white foam. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{23}NO_{10}S$: 584.1 (M + Na), 600.0 (M + K). Found: 583.9, 599.8.

d) 2-Hydroxy-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyphenoxy] propoxyguanidine: The title compound was prepared from *N*-[2-hydroxy-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyphenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide (as prepared in the preceding step) in a manner analogous to steps d and e of Example 68. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{23}NN_3O_8S_2$: 474.1 (M + H), 496.1 (M + Na). Found: 473.9, 496.1.

Example 23

3-[3-(2,4-Bis(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) 2,4-Bis(methylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride: The title compound was prepared in 24% yield from 2,4-bis(methylsulfonyl)aniline in a manner analogous to step a of Example 26. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.91 (d, 1H, J = 1.9 Hz), 8.60 (d, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz), 8.47 (dd, 1H, J = 8.2, 1.9 Hz), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.21 (s, 3H).

b) 3-[3-(2,4-Bis(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared from 2,4-bis (methylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride (as prepared in the preceding step)) in a manner analogous to step b of Example 26 and then step g of Example 29. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF. α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{19}H_{25}N_3O_9S_3$: 5336.1 (M + H), 558.1 (M + Na). Found: 536.2, 558.2.

Example 24

3-[5-Methyl-3-(3-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyphenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) 3-Methylsulfonylbenzenesulfonyl chloride: The title compound was prepared in 64% yield from 3-methylsulfonylaniline hydrochloride in a manner analogous to step a of Example 26. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.62 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 8.35 (m, 1H), 8.32 (m, 1H), 7.90 (t, 1H, J = 8 Hz), 3.16 (s, 3H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(3-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared from 3-methylsulfonylbenzenesulfonyl chloride (as prepared in the preceding step) in a manner analogous to step b of Example 26 and then step g of Example 29. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{23}N_3O_7S_2$: 458.1 (M + H). Found: 458.7.

Example 25

3-[3-((2-Chloro-4-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylpheenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) 2-Chloro-4-methylsulfonylbenzenesulfonyl chloride: The title ccompound was prepared in 51% yield from 2-chloro-4-methylsulfonylaniline in a manner anaalogous to step a of Example 26. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.37 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 8.22 (d, 1H, J = 1.8 Hz), 8.06 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 1.8 Hz), 3.15 (s, 3H).

b) 3-[3-((2-Chloro-4-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-meethylphenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared from 2-chloro-4-methylsulfonylbenzenesulfonyl chloride (as prepared in the preceding stepp) in a manner analogous to step b of Example 26 and then step g of Example 29. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd for $C_{18}H_{22}ClN_3O_7S_2$: 4492.1 (M + H). Found: 492.2.

Example 26

(3-(6-(2,3-Dihydro-1,1-dioxobenzo[b]thiophene)phenylsulfonyloxxy)-5-methylphenoxy)propoxy]guanidine trifluoroacetate

a) 1,1-Dioxobenzo[b]thiophene-6-sulfonyl chloride: A mixture of 6-amino-1,1-dioxobenzo[b]thiophene (253 mg, 1.39 mmol) and 30% aqueous HCl (1.53 mnL) was cooled to 0°C in an open flask, and then 40% aqueous sodium nitrite (754 µL) was aadded dropwise over 2.25 minutes. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 15 minutes, and then 30% aqueous HCl (768 µL) and solid $CuSO_4$ (20.4 mg, 0.128 mmol) were added. To thiis mixture was added 40% aqueous $NaHSO_3$ (2.39 mL) dropwise over 6 minutes, and thee reaction was stirrred at 0°C for 2.5 hours. The reaction was diluted with water (50 mL)) and extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washhed with brine (75 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The product was punrified by flash column chromatography through 20 g of silica gel using CH_2Cl_2 to give the tiitle compound (171 mg, 46%) as a pale yellow solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.35 (m, 1H), 8.26 (dd, 1H, J = 8.0, 1.8 Hz), 7.65 (d, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.34 (dd, 1H, J = 7.0, 1.00 Hz), 7.02 (d, 1H, J = 7.0 Hz).

b) ***N,N'*-Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl-[(3-(6-(1,1-dioxobenzo[bb]thiophene)-phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy)propoxy]guanidine:** A solution of ((*N,N'*-bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-[3-((3-hydroxy-5-methyl)phenoxy)propoxy]guanidine (660.0 mg, 0.137 mmol, as prepared in step f of Example 20),CH_2Cl_2 (660 µL), *N,N*-diisoproppylethylamine (36 µL, 0.207 mmol), and 1,1-dioxobenzo[b]thiophene-6-sulfonyl chloride (336.1 mg, 0.136 mmol, as prepared in the preceding step) was stirred overnight at ambient temnperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the residual gold oil was partitioned between dilute aqueous HCl (10 mL, pH 2) and diethyl ether (10 mL). Thee organic layer was washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The product was purified by column chromatography through 4.6 g of silica gel using ; 60:40 diethyl ether/hexane to give the title compound (78.7 mg, 86%) as a white semisolid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.13 (s, 1H), 8.05 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.6 Hz), 7.57 (d, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz), 7.34 (dd, 1H, J = 7.0, 0.7 Hz), 6.95 (d, 1H, J = 7.0 Hz), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 6.30 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.18 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.96 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.111 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 1.50 (s, 9H), 1.49 (s, 9H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOFF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{29}H_{37}N_3O_{11}S_2$: 468.1 (M-2 *t*-BOC+3H). Found: 468.2.

c) *N,N'*-Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl-[(3-(6-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxobenzo[bb]thiophene)-phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy)propoxy]guanidine: A mixture off *N,N'*-bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl-[(3-(6-(1,1-dioxobenzo[b]thiophene)-phenylsulffonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy)propoxy]guanidine (8.0 mg, 0.012 mmol, as prepared in the preceding step), deoxygenated ethanol (600 µL), and 10% palladium on activated carbon (1.6 mmg) was stirred at room temperature under hydrogen (balloon) for 1.5 hours. The mixturre was filtered through Celite 545, and the filtrate was concentrated to give the title compoound (6.9 mg, 86%) as a colorless oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.09 (s, 1H), 8.21 ((d, 1H, J = 1.8 Hz), 8.04 (dd, 1H, J = 8.1, 1.8 Hz), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.58 (d, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.63 (br s, 1H), 6.46 (br s, 1H), 6.30 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.18 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.96 (t, 2HH, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.48 - 3.69 (m, 4H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.11 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 1.50 (s, 9H)), 1.49 (s, 9H).

d) (3-(6-(2,3-Dihydro-1,1-dioxobenzo[b]thiophene)phenylsuulfonyl xy)-5-methylphenoxy)propoxy]guanidinetrifluoroacetate: A solution of *N,N'*-bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl-[(3-(6-(2,3-dihydro-1,1-dioxobenzo[b]thiophene)phenylsuulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy)propoxy]guanidine (6.8 mg, 0.010 mmol, as prepared in the ppreceding step), dichloromethane (150 μL), water (10 μL), and trifluoroacetic acid (150 μL)) was stirred at ambient termperature for 1.5 hours. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* tto give the title compound (8.0 mg, quantitative yield) as a light gold oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MMHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.16 (dd, 1H, J = 8.1, 1.5 Hz), 8.08 (br s, 1H), 7.65 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.65 (tbr s, 1H), 6.60 (br s, 1H), 6.24 (br s, 1H), 4.11 (t, 2H, J = 5.5 Hz), 4.04 (t, 2H, J = 5.5 Hz), 33.50 - 3.66 (m, 4H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.09 (pentet, 2H, J = 5.5 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{19}H_{23}N_3O_7S_2$: 470.1 (M + H), 4992.1 (M + Na). Found: 470.1, 492.2.

Example 27

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-carboxyl)piperidinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)]phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine

To a solution of {3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethyldoxycarbonyl) piperidinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochhloride (90 mg, 0.15 mmol), as prepared in step h of Example 20, in methanol (4.0 mL) vwas added 2N NaOH (0.2 mL, 0.4 mmol). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperaturee for 2 h. The mixture was diluted with water (20 mL), acidified to pH 7 with 2N HCl, and e extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 20 mL). The ethyl acetate solution was washed with brinae (20 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After the solvent was evaporated, the residue was purifieed on a Waters Sep-Pak (10 g silica, 15% methanol in dichloromethane) to give the title ccompound as a white solid (50 mg, 58%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.15 (m, 2H), 88.01 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 6.40 (s, 1H), 55.33 (br s, 4H), 3.93 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.72 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (m, 2H), 2.93 (t, J = : 10.0 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.90 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.53 (mm, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for t $C_{23}H_{30}N_4O_9S_2$: 571.2 (M + H), 593.1 (M + Na). Found: 571.2, 593.1.

Example 28

3-[5-Methyl-3-(3-methylquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine diacetate

a) 3-Methyl-8-quinolinesulfonyl chloride: The title compound was prepared according to the procedure of U.S. Patent No. 5,332,822. To 9 mL (135 mmol) of chlorosulfonic acid at 0°C was added slowly 3-methylquinoline (5.2 g, 36 mmol). The bath was removed and stirring was continued at 100°C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and then treated with 3.3 mL (45 mmol) of thionyl chloride. The reaction mixture was heated at 70°C for 1 h, cooled to 0°C and carefully quenched with ice (very vigorous reaction). The reaction mixture was diluted with 100 mL of water and extracted into dichloromethane (100 mL). The organic phase was washed with water, dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated. The residue was triturated with dichloromethane/diethyl ether to provide 1.58 g (18%) of the title compound as a tan solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 9.17 - 9.29 (m, 2H), 8.32 - 8.38 (m, 2H), 7.96 (dd, 1H, J = 7 Hz), and 2.51 (t, 3H, J = 2 Hz).

b) 5-Methyl-3-(3-methylquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenol: A mixture of orcinol monohydrate (2.8 g, 19.7 mmol) and 3-methyl-8-quinolinesulfonyl chloride (3.68 g, 15.2 mmol), as prepared by the preceding procedure, in diethyl ether (70 mL), tetrahydrofuran (20 mL), and saturated sodium bicarbonate (100 mL) was vigorously stirred at ambient temperature for 12 h. The reaction mixture was extracted into 15% tetrahydrofuran / 85% dichloromethane, dried ($MgSO_4$), and purified by flash chromatography using elutions of dichloromethane / diethyl ether (95 : 5 to 92 : 8) to give 1.57 g (31% yield) of the title compound as a colorless solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 9.62 (s, 1H), 9.09 (d, 1H, J = 1.2 Hz), 8.38 - 8.34 (m, 2H), 8.27 (dd, 1H, J= 7, 1 Hz), 7.72 (t, 1H, J = 8 Hz), 6.43 (m, 1H), 6.29 (m, 1H), 6.09 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 2.58 (s, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4S$: 330.1 (M + H), 352.1 (M + Na). Found 329.8, 351.9.

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(3-methylquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propanol: A mixture of 5-methyl-3-(methylquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenol (1.73 g, 5.26 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, 3.2 mL (6.4 mmol) of 2 N NaOH, and 540 μL (5.799 mmol) of 3-bromopropanol in 20 mL of tetrahydrofuran was stirred at 50°C overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (70 mL), extracted into a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate / diethyl ether, dried ($MgSO_4$), and concentrated. The residue was crystallized from methanol

/ diethyl ether / hexane to give 1.50 g (74%) of the title compound as a colcorless powder. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 9.09 (d, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 8.26 - 8.39 (m, 3HH), 7.72 (t, 1H, J = 7 Hz), 6.63 (s, 1H), 6.40 (s, 1H), 6.22 (s, 1H), 4.51 (t, 1H, J = 5 Hz), 3.778 (t, 2H, J = 7 Hz), 3.43 (q, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.58 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 3.80 (pentet, 2H, J = 7 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{20}H_{21}NO_5S$: 388.1 (M + H), 410.1 (M + Na). Found: 388.0, 409.9.

d) *N*-[3-[5-Methyl-3-(3-methylquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy] phthalimide: Diethyl azodicarboxylate (830 µL, 5.3 mmol) was added slowly to 3-[5-methyl-3-(3-methylquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propanol (1.5 g, 3.188 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (710 mg, 4.365 mmol), and triphenylphosphine (1.3 g, 4.96 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (70 mL) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 90 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (200 mL), washed with water (2 x 150 mL), dried ($MgSO_4$), and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethaane and passed through a thick pad of silica gel (100:0 to 95 : 5 dichloromethane / diethyl ethher) to give the title compound (2.0 g, 82%) as a colorless solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 9.11 (s, 1H), 8.28 - 8.38 (m, 3H), 7.72 (t, 1H, J = 8 Hz), 6.67 (s, 1H), 6.43 (s, 1H)), 6.29 (s, 1H), 4.21 (t, 2H, J = 7 Hz), 3.96 (t, 2H, J = 7 Hz), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 1.99 (pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{28}H_{24}N_2O_7S$: 533.1 (M + H), 555.1 (M + Na). Found: 532.9, 554.9.

e) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyaminee: Sodium borohydride (388 mg, 10.3 mmol) was added to *N*-[3-[5-methyl-3-(3-methylquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide (2.0 g, 3.17 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in ethanol (30 mL), tetrahydrofuran (30 mL) and water (10 mL). Hydrogen gas was evolved for 40 min. The mixture was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. Aqueous HCl (10 mL, 2N) was added dropwise (hydrogen was evolved), and the solution was heated at 50°C for 40 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated to ca. $^1/_3$ volume. The reaction mixture was adjusted to pH 10 with 2N NaOH, diluted with water and extracted into dichloromethane. The organic extracts were washed with water, dried (K_2CO_3), and purified by flash chromatography (85 : 15 to 67 : 33 diethyl ether / dichloromethane) to give 1.14 g of the title compound as an oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.11 (d, 1H, JJ = 2 Hz), 8.33 (dd, 1H, J = 7, 2 Hz), 8.04 - 8.07 (m, 2H), 7.56 (t, 2H, J = 8 Hz), 6.53 (s, 1H)), 6.46 (s, 1H),

6.41 (s, 1H), 3.84 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 3.75 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.61 (s, 3H, 2.177 (s, 3H), 1.95 (pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxyycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{20}H_{22}N_2O_5S$: 403.1 (M + H), 425.1 (M + Na). Found: 4403.2, 425.1.

f) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidinee diacetate: A solution of 3-[5-methyl-3-(3-methylquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propooxyamine (1.1 g, 2.2 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, and 1*H*-pyrazole-1-ccarboxamidine hydrochloride (970 mg, 6.62 mmol) in anhydrous *N,N*-dimethylformamidee (5.0 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature under nitrogen for 18 h. The solvent was remnoved *in vacuo* and acetonitrile was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at ambieent temperature and the resulting pyrazole was removed by filtration. The filtrate was concenntrated and the residue diluted with dichloromethane The solution was treated with 2 mL of acetic acid and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (93 : 6.3 : : 0.7 to 89 : 9.5 : 1.5 to 78 : 19 : 3 dichloromethane / methanol / acetic acid) to give 860 mg ((69% yield) of the title compound as a foam. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 9.00 (d, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 8.22 - 8.28 (m, 3H), 7.64 (m, 1H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.32 - 6.35 (m, 2H), 3.95 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 3.87 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.61 (s, 3H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.01 (pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{21}H_{24}N_4O_5S$: 445.2 (M + H), 467.1 (M + Na). Found: 445.0, 466.9.

Example 29

3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-(N-hydroxy)aminophenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) 2-(2-Nitrophenylsulfonyloxy)phenol: A mixture of orcinol monohydratte (4.32 g, 30.2 mmol) and 2-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride (6.65 g, 30.0 mmol) in diethyl eether (100 mL) and saturated $NaHCO_3$ (100 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature for 36 h.. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (100 mL) and extracted into 10% tetrahydrofuran / ethyl acetate, dried ($MgSO_4$), and concentrated. The residue was diluted with diethyl ether (150 mL) and the resulting disulfonated product (1.6 g) removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (3 : 97 to 10 : 90 diethyl ether / dichloromethane) to give 5.67 g (61%) of the title compound as an oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.99 (dd, 1H, J = 7, 2 Hz), 7.79 - 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.65 - 7.73 (m, 1H),, 6.60 -6.61 (m, 1H), 6.58 - 6.59 (m, 1H), 6.50 - 6.51 (m, 1H), 5.32 (s, 1H), 2.25 (s, 3H).

b) 3-[3-(2-Nitrophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol: A mixture of 2-(2-nitrophenylsulfonyloxy)phenol (2.0 g, 6.47 mmol), as prepared in the precceding step, 3-bromopropanol (700 µL, 7.5 mmol) and 2N NaOH (4 mL, 8 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was heated at 60°C for 6 h. The reaction mixture was acidified with 2N HCl, extracted into dichloromethane, dried ($MgSO_4$), concentrated, and purified by flash chromatography using elutions of 5 - 20% diethyl ether / dichloromethane to give 1.77 g (74%) of the title compound. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.99 (d, 1H, J = 7 Hz), 7.80 - 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.69 - 7.74 (m, 1H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.57 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz).4.03 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 3.82 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.00 (pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz).

c) *N*-[3-[3-(2-Nitrophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]phthalimide: Diethyl azodicarboxylate (910 µL, 5.78 mmol) was slowly added to a solution of 3-[3-(2-nitrophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol (1.77 g, 4.82 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, triphenylphosphine (1.52 g, 5.80 mmol), and *N*-hydroxyphthalimide (864 mg, 530 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the product purified by flash chromatography (dichloromethane) to give 2.33 g (95%) of the title compound as an oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.98 (dd, 1H, J = 7, 1 Hz), 7.67 - 7.88 (m, 7H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 6.64 (m, 1H), 6.55 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 4.36 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 4.12 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.18 (pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid) calcd. for $C_{24}H_{20}N_2O_9S$: 535.1 (M + Na). Found: 535.0.

d) 3-[3-(2-Nitrophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyamine: A solution of *N*-[3-[3-(2-nitrophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]-phthalimide ((2.33 g, 4.55 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in tetrahydrofuran (30 mL) and ethanol (30 mL) was treated with sodium borohydride (524 mg, 13.9 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, quenched carefully with 2N HCl (14 mL) and heated at 50 °C for 90 min. The reaction mixture was then concentrated to 1/4 volume, basified with 2N NaOH, diluted with water, and extracted into ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried (K_2CO_3) and purified by flash chromatography (1 : 4 to 1 : 2 diethyl ether / dichloromethane to give 1.12 g (64%) of the title compound as a pale yellow oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.98 - 8.01 (m, 1H), 7.79 - 7.87 (m, 2H), 7.66 - 7.74 (m, 1H), 6.64 (m, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.57 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 3.96 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 3.80 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.02

(pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid) calcd. for $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_7S$: 405.1 (M + Na). Found: 405.2.

e) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-[3-[3-(2-nitrophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]guanidine: A solution of 3-[3-(2-nitrophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyamine (1.12 g, 2.93 mmol), as prepared in the previous step, in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (10 mL) was treated with bis(1,3-*t*-butyl)-2-methyl-2-thiopseudourea (894 mg, 3.08 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C overnight, then at 65 °C for 24 h. Another 113 mg of bis(1,3-*t*-butyl)-2-methyl-2-thiopseudourea was added to the reaction. After stirring at 65 °C for 12 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue purified by flash chromatography using 3% diethyl ether / dichloromethane to give 833 mg (46%) of the title compound as oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.009 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, 1H), 7.80 - 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.66 - 7.74 (m, 2H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H)), 6.52 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 4.18 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 3.97 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.11 (peentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 1.49 and 1.50 (two singlets, 18H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{36}N_4O_{11}S$: 447 (M -2 *t*-BOC + 3 H).. Found: 447.

f) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-[3-[3-(2-(*N*-hydroxy)aminophenyl-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]guanidine: A solution of *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-[3-[3-(2-nitrophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]guanidine (833 mg,, 1.3 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) containing 10%% palladium on carbon (160 mg) was hydrogenated at atmospheric pressure for 3 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite 545, concentrated, and resubmitted to hydrogenation with fresh catalyst (123 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL). The reaction still did not consume the starting material. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the product was purified by flash chromatography (5 to 10% diethyl ether/CH_2Cl_2) to give 574 mg (71% yield) of the title compound as a foam. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.05 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.50 - 7.61 (m, 4 H), 6.89 (t, 1H, J = 7 Hz), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 6.32 (s, 1H), 5.82 (s, 1H), 4.16 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 3.90 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.06 (pentet, , 2H, J = 6 Hz), 1.50 (s, 9H), 1.48 (s, 9H).

g) 3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-(*N*-hydroxy)aminophenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: A solution of *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-[3-[3-(22-(*N*-hydroxy) aminophenyl-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]guanidine (85 mg, 00.14 mmol) in dichloromethane (1 mL) was treated with HCl (4N in dioxane). The reactiopn mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 h. Additional HCl (300 µL) was added annd stirring was continued for 1 h. Another 3 mL of 4N HCl was added. The reaction mixtuure was stirred for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and suspended in a mixture opf diethyl ether / dichloromethane / hexane. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the conceentration from diethyl ether / dichloromethane / hexane was repeated several times to give 741 mg of the title compound as an orange solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.58 (td, 1HH, J = 7, 1 Hz), 7.40 - 7.50 (m, 2H), 6.80 - 6.85 (m, 1H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 6.42 (s, 2HH), 3.95 - 4.15 (m, 4H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.05 - 2.17 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOPF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{22}N_4O_6S$: 411.1 (M + H). Fouund: 411.0.

Example 30

3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-aminophenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

A solution of *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-[3-[3-(2-(*N*-hydroxy))aminophenyl-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxy]guanidine (289 mg), as prepared iin step f of the preceding Example, in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) containing 10% palladium con carbon was hydrogenated at atmospheric pressure for 20 h. The reaction mixture waas filtered and concentrated. The residue was treated with HCl (1.5 mL; 4N in dioxane). Affter stirring for 4 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated from dichloromethane/meethanol/diethyl ether/hexane to give 52 mg (26% yield) of impure title compound. Mass spectrtrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{22}N_4O_5S$: 3995.1 (M + H). Found: 395.2.

Example 31

3-[3-(2-(4-Biphenylmethoxy)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propooxyguanidine

a) 4-(Bromomethyl)biphenyl: A mixture of 4-phenyltoluene (4.83 g, 28.7 mmol), *N*-bromosuccinimide (5.64 g, 31.7 mmol), benzoyl peroxide (catalytic), and anhhydrous carbon tetrachloride (35 mL) was refluxed for 24 hours. The mixture was coooled to room temperature and filtered to give a mixture (7.32 g) of 4-(dibromomethyyl)biphenyl, 4-(bromomethyl)biphenyl, and 4-phenyltoluene (14 : 82 : 4 molar ratio by ^{1}HH-NMR). The product was used without further purification in the next step. ^{1}H-NMMR of the title compound (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.56 - 7.60 (m, 4H), 7.33 - 7.48 (m, 5H)), 4.55 (s, 2H). Partial ^{1}H-NMR of 4-(dibromomethyl)biphenyl (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 6.71 ((s, 1H).

b) 1-(4-Biphenylmethoxy)-2-iodobenzene: A mixture of 2-iodophenoll (6.35 g, 28.8 mmol), acetonitrile (150 mL), cesium carbonate (11.25 g, 34.5 mnmol) and 4-(bromomethyl)biphenyl (7.26 g, mixture of 4-(dibromomethyl)biphenyl, 4-(bromomethyl)biphenyl and 4-phenyltoluene, 14 : 82 : 4 molar ratio, as pprepared in the preceding step) was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 hour and then cconcentrated *in vacuo*. The residual solid was partitioned between water (200 mL) and ethyyl acetate (250 mL). The organic layer was washed with aqueous NaOH (0.1N, 2 x 200 mL) and brine (200 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and evaporated. The product was purified byy flash column chromatography through 200 g of silica gel using 0% to 10% dichloromethanne in hexane to give the title compound (8.38 g, 76% from 4-phenyltoluene) as a white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.81 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.5 Hz), 7.56 - 7.64 (m, 6H), 7.26 - 7.477 (m, 4H), 6.89 (dd, 1H, J = 8.2, 1.2 Hz), 6.74 (td, 1H, J = 7.6, 1.2 Hz), 5.20 (s, 2H).

c) 2-(4-Biphenylmethoxy)benzenesulfonyl chloride: A solution 1-(4-biphaenylmethoxy)-2-iodobenzene (6.04 g, 15.6 mmol, as prepared in the preceding step) in 40 mLL of anhydrous THF was added over 45 minutes to a cooled (-78°C) solution of *N*-butyllithiium (0.89M in hexanes, 14.0 mL, 12.5 mmol) in 75 mL of anhydrous THF. Additional *N*-buutyllithium (13 mL, 11.6 mmol) was added to drive the reaction to completion. The reactionn was stirred at -78°C for 3 hours, and then a cooled (0°C) solution of SO_2 (18 g, 280 mnmol) in 55 mL anhydrous tetrahydrofuran was added over 15 minutes. The solution was alldowed to warm from -78°C to 0°C and then stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes. Sulfuryl chlooride (1.0M in dichloromethane, 72 mL, 72 mmol) was added to the cooled (0°C) reactionn mixture over 45 minutes. The solution was stirred at 0°C for 45 minutes and then at ambiennt temperature

overnight. The reaction was again cooled to 0°C and sulfuryl chloride (1.0M in dichloromethane, 47 mL, 47 mmol) was added over 30 minutes. The solution was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes and then at ambient temperature for 1 hour. THF was removed by rotary evaporation, and the residual solution was poured into 1 liter of water and 600 mL of diethyl ether and separated. The organic layer was washed with water (2 x 1 L) and brine (600 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and evaporated. The product was chromatographed through 800 g of silica gel using 20% to 35% CH_2Cl_2 in hexane. The resulting solid was triturated with hexane and filtered to give the title compound (2.23 g, 40%) as a fluffy white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.16 (dd, 1H, J = 8.0, 1.7 Hz), 7.74 -- 7.84 (m, 7H), 7.48 - 7.63 (m, 3H), 7.33 (d, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.27 (t, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz), 5.56 (s, 2H).

d) [3-(2-(4-Biphenylmethoxy)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenyl]accetate: 2-(4-Biphenylmethoxy) enzenesulfonyl chloride (399 mg, 1.11 mmol, as prepared in the preceding step) was added to a solution of orcinol monoacetate (185 mg, 1.111 mmol), *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (272 µL, 1.56 mmol) and dichloromethane (5.6 mL). After stirring overnight at ambient temperature, the solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residual oil was partitioned between ethyl acetate (45 mL) and dilute aqueous HCl (0.02N, 45 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine (45 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated to give the title compound (534 mg, 98%) as a white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.89 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz), 7.57 - 7.64 (m, 7H), 7.32 - 7.47 (m, 3H), 7.15 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.05 (t, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz), 6.79 (m, 1H), 6.75 (br s, 1H), 6.66 (m, 1H), 5.333 (s, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, gentisic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{28}H_{24}O_6S$: 511.1 (M + Na). Found: 511.0.

e) 3-(2-(4-Biphenylmethoxy)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol: A mixture of [3-(2-(4-biphenylmethoxy)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenyl]acetate (503 mg, 11.03 mmol, as prepared in the preceding step), methanol (10 mL), tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) and aqueous NaOH (2N, 0.52 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature for 20 minutes and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between dilute aqueous HCl and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated to give the title compound (468 mg, quantitative yield) as a colorless foam. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.90 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz), 7.57 - 7.63 (m, 7H), 7.33 - 7.47 (m, 3H), 7.16 (d, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.05 (t, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz), 6.49 (br s, 1H), 6.47 (br s, 1H),

6.30 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 5.35 (s, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, gentisic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{26}H_{22}O_5S$: 469.1 (M + Na). Found: 469.2.

f) 3-[3-(2-(4-Biphenylmethoxy)phenylsulfonnyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine: The title compound was prepared from 3-(2-(4-biphenylmethoxy)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol (as prepared in the ppreceding step) in a manner analogous to steps b, c. d and e of Example 10. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{30}H_{31}N_3O_6S$: 562.2 (M + H). Found: 562.0.

Example 32

3-[3-(2-(3-Biphenylmethoxy)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenooxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) 3-(Bromomethyl)biphenyl: The title compound was prepared as a mixture of 3-(dibromomethyl)biphenyl, 3-(bromomethyl)biphenyl and 3-phenyltoluene i in a 22 : 69 : 9 molar ratio (7.77g from 29.4 mmol of 3-phenyltoluene) in a manner analogoous to step a of Example 31. The compound was used without purification in the next step. ^{1}H-NMR of the title compound (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.33 - 7.62 (m, 9H), 4.56 (s, 2H).

b) 1-(3-Biphenylmethoxy)-2-iodobenzene: The title compound was preepared in 68% yield (over two steps) in a manner analogous to step b of Example 31. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.81 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.6 Hz), 7.77 (br s, 1H), 7.26 - 7.65 (m, 9H),, 6.90 (dd, 1H, J = 8.2, 1.3 Hz), 6.74 (td, 1H, J = 7.6, 1.3 Hz), 5.22 (s, 2H).

c) 2-(3-Biphenylmethoxy)benzenesulfonyl chloride: The title compound, , a light yellow oil, was prepared in 23% yield in a manner analogous to step c of Example 31. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.01 (dd, 1H, J = 8.0, 1.7 Hz), 7.81 (br s, 1H), 7.33 -- 7.68 (m, 9H), 7.17 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.11 (t, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz), 5.42 (s, 2H).

d) [3-(2-(3-Biphenylmethoxy)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenyl]acetate: The title compound was prepared in 71% yield from 2-(3-biphenylmethoxy)benzenesulfonyl chloride in a manner analogous to step d of Example 31. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.89 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz), 7.81 (br s, 1H), 7.31 - 7.63 (m, 9H), 7.14 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.05 (t, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz), 6.76 (br s, 1H), 6.72 (br s, 1H), 6.64 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 5.35 (s, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, gentisic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{28}H_{24}O_6S$: 511.1 (M + Na). Found: 510.9.

e) 3-(2-(3-Biph nylm thoxy)phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol: The tiiitle compound was prepared in quantitative yield from [3-(2-(3-biphenylmethoxy)phenylsuulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenyl]acetate in a manner analogous to step e of Example 31. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.91 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz), 7.85 (br s, 1H), 7.32 - 7.63 (m, 9H)), 7.16 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.05 (t, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.48 (br s, 1H), 6.43 (br s, 1H), 6.25 (t, 1HH, J = 2.2 Hz), 5.36 (s, 2H), 2.11 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxyycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{26}H_{22}O_5S$: 469.1 (M + Na). Found: 469.1.

f) 3-[3-(2-(3-Biphenylmethoxy)phenylsulfomyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound i was prepared from 3-(2-(3-biphenylmethoxy) phenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenol (as pnrepared in the preceding step) in a manner analogous to steps b, c, d and e of Example 10. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{30}H_{31}N_3CO_6S$: 562.2 (M + H), 584.2 (M + Na). Found: 561.9, 584.0.

Example 33

1-[(3-Benzyloxy-5-methylphenoxy)methyl]-1,1-cyclopropylethoxyguuanidine

a) 1-[(3-Benzyloxy-5-methylphenoxy)methyl]-1,1-cyclopropylethanoll: The title compound was prepared in 72% yield from 3-benzyloxy-5-methylphenol, as pnrepared in step a of Example 20, in a manner analogous to step b of Example 11. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.34-7.44 (m, 5H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 6.37 (s, 1H), 6.36 (s, 1H), 5.02 (ss, 2H), 3.89 (s, 2H), 3.63 (s, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 0.63 (s, 4H).

b) *N*-{1-[(3-Benzyloxy-5-methylphenoxy)methyl]-1,1-cyclopropylethoxy}]phthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 72% yield from 1-[(3--benzyloxy-5-methylphenoxy)methyl]-1,1-cyclopropylethanol, as prepared in the precedding step, in a manner analogous to step a of Example 11. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.73 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.45 (m, 5H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 5.033 (s, 2H), 4.23 (s, 2H), 4.09 (s, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 0.71 (m, 4H).

c) 1-[(3-Benzyloxy-5-methylphenoxy)methyl]-1,1-cyclopropylethoxyamiiine: A solution of *N*-{1-[(3-benzyloxy-5-methylphenoxy)methyl]-1,1-cyclopropylethoxy}phthalimide (419 mg, 0.945 mmol, as prepared in the preceding step), tetrahydrofuran (3.5 mL), ethanol (25 mL), and 40% aqueous methylamine (0.81 mL, 9.45 mmol) was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 hour and then concentrated *in vacuo*. After stirring the residue with 15 mL of 8:2 ethyl acetate/hexane, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The product was purified by flash column chromatography (1:1 ethyl acetate/hexane) to give the title compound (271 mg, 92%) as a colorless liquid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.32 - 7.45 (m, 5H), 6.41 (br s, 1H), 6.39 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 6.37 (br s, 1H), 5.44 ((br s, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 2H), 3.69 (s, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 0.64 (s, 4H). Mass spectrum ((MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{19}H_{23}NO_3$: 314.2 (M ++ H), 336.2 (M + Na). Found: 314.3, 336.3.

d) 1-[(3-Benzyloxy-5-methylphenoxy)methyl]-1,1-cyclopropylethoxygguanidine: A solution of 1-[(3-benzyloxy-5-methylphenoxy)methyl]-1,1-cyclopropylethcoxyamine (245 mg, 0.782 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, 1*H*-pyrazole-1-ccarboxamidine hydrochloride (228 mg, 1.56 mmol) and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the residual colorless oil was dissolved in acetonitrile (5 mL). The mixture was filtered, the collected solid was discarded, and the filtrate was concentrated. The crudde product was partitioned between dilute aqueous HCl (15 mL, pH 2) and diethyl ether ((10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted again with diethyl ether (10 mL), and the ether layers were discarded. The aqueous layer was neutralized (pH 6-7) with 2N aqueous NaOH and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 25 mL). The combined ethyl acetate layers were washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The product was purified by flash column chromatography (7% to 10% methanol in dichloromethane) to give the title compound (123 mg, 44%) as a white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.26 - 7.43 (m, 5H), 6.41 (br s, 1H), 6.35 (br s, 1H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 3.89 (s, 2H), 3.77 (s, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 0.64 (s, 4H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{20}H_{25}N_3O_3$: 356.2 (M + H), 378.2 (M + Na). Found: 356.1, 378.1.

Example 34

{3-[5-Methyl-3-bis(2-methoxyethyl)aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxyy)phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride

a) ***N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-bis(2-methoxyethyl) aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine:** The title compound was prepared in 29% yield from bis(2-methoxyethyl)amine in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.05 (s, 1H), 8.28 (dd, J = 4.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.58-7.76 (m, 3H), 6.51-6.57 (m, 3H), 4.15 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.50 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.224 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.07 (pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 1.47 (s, 18H).

b) {3-[5-Methyl-3-bis(2-methoxyethyl)aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 887% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-bis(2-methoxyethyl)aminosulfonyl phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine, as prepared in the preceeding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.24 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.69-7.79 (m, 2H), 6.64 (br s, 1H), 6.59 ((br s, 2H), 4.08 (m, 2H), 4.00 (m, 2H), 3.65 (br s, 4H), 3.52 (br s, 4H), 3.27 (s, 6H), 2.25 (ss, 3H), 2.09 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid maatrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{34}N_4O_9S_2$: 575.2 (M + H), 597.2 (M + Na). Found: 575.1, 597.3.

Example 35

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(N-ethyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy) anilinosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride

a) ***N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(*N*-ethyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy) anilinosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine:** The title compound was prepared in 35% yield from *N*-ethyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)aniline in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.07 (s, 1H), 8.09-8.14 (m, 1H), 7.83-7.88 (m, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.52-7.61 (m, 2H), 6.71 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.566-6.66 (m, 5H), 5.95 (s, 2H), 4.12 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 3.94 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 4H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.09 (pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 1,49 (s, 18H), 1.16 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

b) {3-[5-Methyl-3-(*N*-ethyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)anilinosulfonylphenyl}sulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was preepared in 61% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(*N*-ethyl-3,4-(meethylenedioxy) anilinosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine, as preppared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 10.83 (s, 1H), 8.13 (m, 1H), 7.87 (m, 1H), 7.61 (m, 2H), 6.56-6.69 (m, 6H)), 5.95 (s, 2H), 3.85-4.07 (m, 6H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.08 (m, 2H), 1.14 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{26}H_{30}N_4CO_9S_2$: 607.2 (M + H), 629.1 (M + Na). Found: 607.0, 629.1.

Example 36

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-N-methyl-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl) ethylaminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hyddrochloride

a)*N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-*N*-methyl-(3,4-dimeethoxyphenyl) ethylaminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: The title compound was prepared in 46% yield from *N*-methylhomoveratrylamine in a manner anaalogous to step h of Example 20.

b) {3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-*N*-methyl-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethylaminosulfonylphenyl sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride: The title coompound was prepared in 63% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-*N*-methyl-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethylaminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Examplee 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 10.85 (s, 1H), 8.11 (m, 2H), 7.75 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 77.66 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.53-6.76 (m, 6H), 4.06 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.96 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H)), 3.83 (s, 6H), 3.55 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.84 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), , 2.06 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{28}H_{36}N_4O_9S_2$: 637.2 (M + H), 659.2 (M + Na). Found: 637.3, 659.5.

Example 37

{3-[5-Methyl-3-((3-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hyddrochloride

a) ***N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-((3-ethoxyycarbonyl-1-piperidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine:** The tititle compound was prepared in 51% yield from ethyl nipecotate in a manner analogouss to step h of Example 20. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid i matrix) calcd. for $C_{35}H_{50}N_4O_{13}S_2$: 599.3 (M -2 *t*-BOC + 3H). Found: 599.5.

b) **{3-[5-Methyl-3-((3-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride:** The title compound was preppared in 63% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-((3-ethoxxycarbonyl-1-piperidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine, as preepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 l MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 10.84 (s, 1H), 8.22 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H)), 7.80 (td, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (td, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (m, 1H), 6.51 (m, 2H), 4.03-4.12 (m, 4H), 3.90-3.97 (m, 3H), 3.75 (m, 1H), 2.97-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.83-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.02-2.14 (m, 3H), 1.48-1.79 (m, 3H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{34}N_4O_9S_2$: 599.2 (M + H), 621.2 (M + Na). Found: 599.0, 620.9.

Example 38

{3-[5-Methyl-3-((3-carboxypiperidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxxy]propoxy} guanidine hydrochloride

A solution of {3-[5-methyl-3-((3-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperidinosulfonyl)phenyl sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride (0.056 g, 0.09 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in methanol (3 mL) and 0.25N NaOH (1.5 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. The methanol was evaporated. The concentrate was diluteed with water, washed with dichloromethane and adjusted to pH 7 with 10% HCl. The aqueeous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 10 mL). The ethyl acetate extracts were combbined, washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), and evaporated to dryness to give the title compouund as a white solid (0.035 g, 69% yield). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$/ DMSO-d_6) δ 8.07 (ddd, J = 7.9, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (td, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (tdd, J = 7.7, 1.2

Hz, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.30 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.92-4.02 (m, 55H), 3.73-3.84 (m, 1H), 2.94-3.04 (m, 2H), 2.40-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 1.85-2.16 (m, 44H), 1.51-1.73 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{30}N_4O_9S_2$: 571.2 (M + H), 593.1 (M + Na). Found: 571.2, 593.3.

Example 39

{3-[5-Methyl-3-((2-methoxycarbonyl1-pyrrolidinosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloridde

a) ***N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-((2-methoxycarbonyl-1-pyrrolidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine:** The title compound was prepared in 35% yield from L-proline methyl ester hydroochloride in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.095 (s, 1H), 8.36 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (td, J = 7.6, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.68 (m, 2H), 6.51-6.56 (m, 3H), 4.79 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (td, J = 6.2, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 2.2-2.30 (m, 4H), 1.91-2.17 (m, 7H), 1.47 (s, 18H), 1.24 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H).

b) **{3-[5-Methyl-3-((2-methoxycarbonyl-1-pyrrolidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride:** The title compound was preepared in 45% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-((2-methoxycarbonyl-1-pyrrolidinosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.35 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (td, J = 7.77, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (td, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.57-6.66 (m, 1H), 4.78 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.6 Hz, 11H), 4.08 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.60-3.66 (m, 4H), 3.42 (m, 1H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.91-2.20 (m, 4H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamicc acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{30}N_4O_9S_2$: 571.2 (M + H), 593.1 (M + Na). Found: 571.0, 5933.3.

Example 40

{3-[5-Methyl-3-((2-carboxy-1-pyrrolidinosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloridde

A solution of {3-[5-methyl-3-((2-carboxy-1-pyrrolidinosulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride (0.037 g, 0.065 mmol), as prepared in the

preceding step, in methanol (3 mL) and 0.25N NaOH (1.0 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. The methanol was evaporated. The concentrate was diluted with water, washed with dichloromethane, and adjusted to pH 7 with 10% HCl. The aqueous was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 10 mL). The ethyl acetate extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried, and evaporated to dryness to give the title compound ass a white solid (0.015 g, 43% yield). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$/ DMSO-d_6) δ 8.41 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (td, J = 7.7, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (t, 1H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 4.60 (dd, J = 7.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.88-4.03 (m, 4H), 3.54-3.67 (m, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 1.94-2.27 (m, 6H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hyddroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{22}H_{28}N_4O_9S_2$: 557.1 (M + H), 579.1 (M + Na). Found: 557.0, 579.0.

Example 41

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(N-methyl-N-ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride

a) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: The title compound was prepared in 67% yield from sarcosine ethyl ester hydrochloride in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δδ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.37 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (dt, J = 7.77, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.64-7.73 (m, 2H), 6.51-6.59 (m, 3H), 4.09-4.20 (m, 4H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.2 Hzz, 2H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.06-2.15 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H), 1.20-1.28 (m, 5H).

b) {3-[5-Methyl-3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-ethoxycarbonylmethyl) aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 72% yield from *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)--{3-[5-methyl-3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.34 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, , 1H), 8.18 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (td, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (td, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.54 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (s, 2H), 4.06-4.17 (m, 4H), 33.98 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.06-2.17 (m, 2H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{22}H_{30}N_4O_9S_2$: 559.2 (M + H), 581.1 (M + Na). Found: 559.2, 581.2.

Example 42

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(N-methyl-N-ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride

A solution of {3-[5-methyl-3-(*N*-methyl-*N*-ethoxycaarbonylmethyl) aminosulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidinehydrochloridde(0.076g,0.136 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in methanol (3 mL) and 0.25N NNaOH (1.5 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. The methanol was evaporated. TThe concentrate was diluted with water, washed with dichloromethane, and adjusted to pH 7 with 10% HCl. The aqueous was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 10 mL). The ethyl acetatde extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried, and evaporated to dryness to give the t title compound as a white solid (0.055 g, 76% yield). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.226 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (td, J = 7.7, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (td, J = 7.7, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (m, 1 H), 6.47-6.56 (m, 2H), 4.13 (s, 2H), 3.97 (t, J = 6.22 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.96-2.02 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{20}H_{26}N_4O_9S_2$: 5531.1 (M + H), 553.1 (M + Na). Found: 531.3, 553.3.

Example 43

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-methylsulfonylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride

a) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-methylsulfonylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: To a soblution of 1,2-benzenedisulfonic anhydride (440 mg, 2.0 mmol), as prepared in step g of Exxample 20, and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (720 (L, 4.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 mL) was added (*N*-methylsulfonyl)piperazine hydrochloride (400 mg, 2.0 mmol). After stirring the mixture for 4 h at ambient temperature, oxalyl chloride (160 (L, 2.0 mmol) and 5 drops of *N,N*-dimethylformamide were added. The mixture was stirred for another 4 h. . (*N,N'*-bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[(3-hydroxy-5-methyl)phenoxy)propoxy}guanidine (560 mg, 1.4 mmol), as prepared in step f of Example 20, and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (360 (L, 2.0 mmol) were added to the mixture. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperaature overnight. Additional dichloromethane (100 mL) was added and the solution was waashed with 10% citric acid (3 x 50 mL), brine (50 mL), and dried over Na_2SO_4. After thhe solvent was evaporated *n vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chhromatography

(dichloromethane to 5% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane) to give the title ccompound as a colorless foam (1.0 g, 89%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.311 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 4.18 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.95 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.52 (m, 4H), 3.31 (m, 4H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.11 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 188H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-methylsulfonylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride: To a solution of *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-methylsulfonylpiperazin-11-ylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine (725 mg, 0.9 mmol), as pprepared in the preceding step, in dichloromethane (20 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acidd (5 mL). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 3 h, the solvent was evaporatedd *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (100 mL), washed with 2N K_2CCO_3 (2 x 50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After evaporated the solvent, the residue was conver:rted to the HCl salt (1 eq. methanolic HCl and concentration) and purified by flash column chhromatography (10 % methanol in dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a colorl:less foam (530 mg, 91%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.97 (br s, 1H), 8.22 (d, J = 7.99 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (br s, 4H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.88 (t, J = 6.3 Hzz, 2H), 3.42 (m, 4H), 3.20 (m, 4H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.00 (pentet, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H). MMass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{22}H_{31}N_5O_9S_3$: 606.1 (M + H), 628.1 (M + Na). Found: 605.9, 628.1.

Example 44

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyrimidinyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochhloride

a) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyrimidinyll)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: To a soblution of 1,2-benzenedisulfonic anhydride (110 mg, 0.5 mmol), as prepared in step g of Exxample 20, and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (90 (L, 0.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) wwas added 2-(1-piperazinyl)pyrimidine (82 mg, 0.5 mmol). After stirring the mixture for 44 h at ambient temperature, oxalyl chloride (40 (L, 0.5 mmol) and 2 drops of *N,N*-dimethylfoormamide were added. The mixture was stirred for another 4 h. (*N,N'*-Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbbonyl)-{3-[(3-

hydroxy-5-methyl)phenoxy)propoxy}guanidine (180 mg, 0.4 mmol), as preepared in step f of Example 20, and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (180 (L, 1.0 mmol) were added to the mixture. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. Additional dichloromethane (50 mL) was added, washed with 10% citric acid (3 x 20) mL) and brine (20 mL), and dried over Na_2SO_4. After the solvent was evaporated*in vacuo*, the residue was purified on a Waters Sep-Pak (5 g silica, 3 :1 hexane : ethyl acetate) to give the title compound as a colorless foam (185 mg, 64%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$)) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.29 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H),8.17 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (m, 2H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 4.18 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.933 (m, 6H), 3.43 (m, 4H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyrimidinyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: To a solution of *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyrimidinyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyl sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine (170 mg, 0.235 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in dichloromethane (6 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (3 mL). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h, the solvent was evaporated *in* vacuo. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL), washed with 2N K_2CO_3 (2 x 30 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After evaporated the solvent, the residue was converted to the HCl salt by HCl methanol to give the title compound as a colorless foam (140 mg, 993%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.09 (s, 1H), 8.38 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 8.16-8.24 (m, 2H), 8.01 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (br s, 4H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.688 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.83 (m, 4H), 3.36 (m, 4H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.01 (pentet, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{31}N_7O_7S_2$: 6606.2 (M + H), 628.2 (M + Na). Found: 606.0, 627.9.

Example 45

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-methyl-N-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride

a)*N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: The title compound was prepared in 67% yield from 2-(2-methylaminoethyl)pyridine in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.44 (d, J = 4.99 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.72 ((d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H),), 7.11 (m, 1H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 4.17 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.92 (t, J = 6.11 Hz, 2H), 3.75 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.11 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.09 ((pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 89% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.14 (br s, 2H), 8.58 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (br s, 4H), 7.56 (br s, 1H), 7.47 (m, 1H), 6.74 (s, 1H),), 6.51 (s, 1H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 3.97 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (t, J = 7.31 Hz, 2H), 3.17 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.01 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). MMass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{31}N_5CO_7S_2$: 578.2 (M + H), 600.2 (M + Na). Found: 578.2, 600.0.

Example 46

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-propyl-N-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride

a)*N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-propyl-*N*-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine The title compound was prepared in 53% yield from 2-[2-(*N*-propylamino)ethyl]pyridine in a manneer analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.43 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (m, 3H), 7.61 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 6.56 (s, 2H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.17 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.92 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.82 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.39 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.15 (t, J = 6.65 Hz, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.09 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H), 0.84 (pentet, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

b)3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-propyl-*N*-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 89% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-propyl-*N*-(2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.08 (br s, 2H), 8.43 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (br s, 5H), 7.27 (m, 2H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 3.97 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.71 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.34 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.01 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.00 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.52 (m, 2H), 0.77 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{27}H_{35}N_5O_7S_2$: 606.2 (M + H), 628.2 (M + Na). Found: 606.2, 628.3.

Example 47

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-ethyl-N-(4-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride

a) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(4-pyridylmethyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: The title compound was prepared in 48% yield from 4-(*N*-ethyl)aminomethylpyridine in a manner anaalogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, J = 4.77 Hz, 2H), 8.37 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (m, 2H), 6.58 (s, 2H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 4.17 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.93 (t,

J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.32 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.09 (pentet, J = 6.1 Hzz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

b) {3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(4-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine dihydrochloride: The title compound was prrepared in 84% yield from *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(4-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidiine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.54 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 2H), 8.23 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, J = 7.88 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (br s, 4H), 7.34 (d, J = 5.83 Hz, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 4.67 (s, 2H), 3.97 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.877 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.36 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.00 (pentet, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 0.922 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid mattrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{31}N_5O_7S_2$: 578.2 (M + H), 600.2 (M + Na), 616.1 (M + K). Found: 578.11, 599.9, 616.0.

Example 48

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-methyl-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-meethoxyphenyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: The title ccompound was prepared in 80% yield from *N*-methyl-*p*-anisidine in a manner analogouus to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.6 Hzz, 1H), 7.78 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (br s, 1H), 7.57 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (d, J = 8.9 Hzz, 2H), 6.77 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.58 (s, 2H), 4.18 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.09 (pentet, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H).

b)3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 92% yield from *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidiine,asprepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.04 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (m, 3H), 7.66 (br ss, 4H), 7.16 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.673 (s, 1H), 6.48 (s, 2H), 3.97 ' (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.01 (pentet, J = 6.3

Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid maatrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{30}N_4O_8S_2$: 579.2 (M + H), 601.1 (M + Na), 617.1 (M + K). Found: 579.11, 601.3, 617.2.

Example 49

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-ethylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloriide

a) ***N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethylpiperazinn-1-ylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine:** The title compound wvas prepared in 23% yield from *N*-ethylpiperazine in a manner analogous to step h of Exampble 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.20 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (t, J = 7.8 Hzz, 1H), 7.69 (m, 2H), 6.57 (s, 2H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.18 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.2 Hz,, 2H), 3.40 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 2.51 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 2.43 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H), 1.05 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-ethylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 880% yield from *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine, as prepared in the preceeding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.06 (br s, 1H), 10.89 (br s, 1H), 8.29 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.077 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (br s, 4H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 6.448 (s, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.52 (br s, 2H), 3.33 (br s, 4H), 33.26 (br s, 2H), 3.13 (br s, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.02 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.2 l Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. forr $C_{23}H_{33}N_5O_7S_2$: 556.2 (M + H), 578.2 (M + Na), 594.1 (M + K). Found: 555.9, 577.9, 593.77.

Example 50

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-methyl-N-(4-methoxycarbonylphenyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride:

a) ***N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-methoxycarbonylphenyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy} guanidine:** The title compound was prepared in 80% yield from methyl 4-methylaminobenzoate in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.11 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.18 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.93 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.51 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H).

b) **{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-methoxycarbonylphenyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride:** The title compound was prepared in 92% yield from *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-methoxycarbonylphenyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy} guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.07 (br s, 1H), 8.17 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.88-7.99 (m, 5H), 7.67 (br s, 4H), 7.43 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.45 (s, 2H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.02 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{26}H_{30}N_4O_9S_2$: 607.2 (M + H), 629.1 (M + Na). Found: 606.9, 628.8.

Example 51

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-(2-cyanoethyl)-N-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloridde

a) ***N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine:** The title compound was prepared in 66% yield from 3-(3-pyridylmethylamino)propionitrile in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.56 (br s, 1H), 8.50 (br s, 1H), 8.35 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (m, 3H), 7.29 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 4.17 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.50 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.12 (pentet, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 118H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-*N*-(3-pyridylm thyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride: The tititle compound was prepared in 91% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methhyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyy)phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogoous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.09 (s, 1H), 8.70 (m, 2H), 8.27 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 8.01 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (br s, 4H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.831 (s, 2H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.68 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.01 (pentet, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{26}H_{30}N_6O_7S_2$: 603.2 (M + H), 6225.1 (M + Na); Found: 603.0, 624.9.

Example 52

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N,N-bis-(2-cyanoethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyldoxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-N"-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N,N*-bis-(2-cyanoethyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: The title compound was prepared in 46% yield from 3,3'-iminodipropionitrile in a manner analogoous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.39 (d, J = 7.9 Hzz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 4.17 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 2.73 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), , 1.49 (s, 18H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N,N*-bis-(2-cyanoethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 85% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-N"-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N,N*-bis-(2-cyanoethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine, , as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.05 (br s, 1H), 8.25 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, , 1H), 8.01 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (br s, 4H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.54 (ss, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.71 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 2.84 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.02 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-

cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{28}N_6O_7S_2$: 565.2 (M + H), 587.1 (M + Na); Found: 565.2, 587.0.

Example 53

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-(2-ethoxycarbonylethyl)-N-benzylaminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-ethoxycarbonylethyl)-*N*-benzylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: The title compound was prepared in 74% yield from *N*-benzyl-3-aminopropionic acid ethyl ester in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δδ 9.02 (s, 1H), 8.76 (s, 1H), 8.16 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (m, 5H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 3.91 (m, 6H), 33.53 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.96 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 11.39 (s, 18H), 1.09 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-ethoxycarbonylethyl)-*N*-benzylaminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 92% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-ethoxycarbonylethyl)-*N*-benzylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy} guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.10 (br s, 1H), 8.18 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 77.99 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (br s, 4H), 7.34 (m, 5H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 33.53 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.01 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 11.09 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{29}H_{36}N_4O_9S_2$: 649.2 (M + H), 671.2 (M + Na); Found: 649.0, 671.0.

Example 54

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(piperidin-1-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydroochloride

a) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(piperidin-1-yyl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: The title ccompound was prepared in 37% yield from 4-piperidinopiperidine in a manner analogouus to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.31 (d, J = 7.9 Hzz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (m, 2H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.52 ((s, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 4.17 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.07 (m, 2H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (m,, 3H), 2.27 (m, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.51-1.96 (m, 10H), 1.49 (s, , 18H), 1.25 (m, 2H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(piperidinyl-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride: The title compound was prrepared in 88% yield from *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(piperidin-1-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine, as prepared inn the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.10 (br s, 1H), 10.29 (br s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, J = 7.99 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (br s, 4H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.552 (s, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 4H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.35 (m, 5H), 2.888 (m, 4H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.16 (m, 2H), 2.02 (pentet, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.67-1.79 (m, 6H). MMass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{27}H_{39}N_5O_7S_2$: 610.2 (M + H), 632.2 (M + Na), 648.2 (M + K); Found: 610.1, 632.0, 648.1.

Example 55

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-methyl-N-(2-(4-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine dihydrochloride

a)*N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(4-pyridyl)ethyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: The title ccompound was prepared in 15% yield from 4-[(2-methylamino)ethyl]pyridine in a manner anaalogous to step h of Eg. 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 5.1 Hzz, 2H), 8.24 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (m, 3H), 7.30 (m, 2H), 6.58 ((s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 4.18 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.92 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H),

3.05 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.90 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.08 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hzz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H).

b) {3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(4-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine dihydrochloride: The tititle compound was prepared in 83% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(4-pyridyl)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy} guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i cof Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3/CD_3OD$) δ 8.72 (br s, 2H), 8.15 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.65-7.95 (m, 3H), 7.74 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 44.03 (br s, 2H), 3.94 (br s, 2H), 3.83 (br s, 2H), 3.39 (m, 2H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.07 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{31}N_5O_7S_2$: 578.2 (M + H), 600.2 (M + Na); Found: 578.0, 599.9.

Example 56

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)-N-(2-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride

a) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)-*N*-(2-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: The title compound was prepared in 38% yield from *N*-(pyridylmethyl)glycine ethyl ester in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.005 (s, 1H), 8.47 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (m, 3H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (s, 2H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 4.73 (ss, 3H), 4.31 (s, 3H), 4.16 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.02 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.92 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.07 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H), 1.15 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)-*N*-(2-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride: The tititle compound was prepared in 90% yield from *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)-*N*-(2-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.54 (d, J = 4.4 Hzz, 1H), 8.39 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (br s, 4H), 7.43 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 4.76 (s, 3H),

4.36 (s, 3H), 3.97 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 4H), 2.22 (s, 3HH), 2.02 (pentet, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.06 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TCOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{27}H_{33}N_5O_9S_2$: 636.2 (M + H), 6558.2 (M + Na); Found: 636.0, 658.0.

Example 57

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N,N-bis(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a)*N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N,N*-bis(ethoxycaarbonylmethyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: The titlee compound was prepared in 76% yield from diethyl iminodiacetate in a manner analogous t to step h of Eg. 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.07 (s, 1H), 8.35 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.155 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1HH), 6.57 (s, 2H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 4.35 (s, 4H), 4.18 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.12 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), , 3.94 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H), 1.21 (t, JJ = 7.1 Hz, 6H).

b)3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N,N*-bis(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phennylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was pnrepared in 74% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl--3-(2-(*N,N*-bis (ethoxycarbonylmethyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyy}guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Examplle 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.41 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), , 7.98 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (br s, 4H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1HH), 6.49 (s, 1H), 4.30 (s, 4H), 4.99 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 3.91 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3HH), 2.02 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.10 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TCOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{34}N_4O_{11}S_2$: 631.2 (M + H), 6553.2 (M + Na); Found: 630.9, 653.1.

Example 58

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)piperazinyl-ylsulfonnyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloridde

a) ***N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(ethoxycarbbonylmethyl) piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine::** The title compound was prepared in 74% yield from 1-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)piperazinne in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 11H), 8.23 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 77.68 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.17 (m, 4H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 4H), 3.25 (s, 2H), 2.72 (m, 4H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H), 1.26 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

b) **3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)piperazin-11-ylsulfonyl) henylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride:** The tiitle compound was prepared in 82% yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-{3-[5-maethyl-3-(2-(4-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl) piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phencoxy]propoxy} guanidine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i obf Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.15 (s, 1H), 8.27 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (br s, 4H), 6.755 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 4.18 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 ((t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.56 (br s, 6H), 3.20 (br s, 4H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.02 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamidc acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{35}N_5O_9S_2$: 614.2 (M + H), 636.2 (M + Na), 652.2 (M + K). FFound: 614.1, 636.0, 652.1.

Example 59

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfdonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine

The title compound was prepared in 87% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N,N*-bis(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propooxyguanidine hydrochloride, as prepared in step b of Example 57, in a manner analogous too Example 27. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.29 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.6 1Hz, 1H), 7.97 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (br s, 4H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 6.588 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 4.13 (s, 4H), 3.97 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.233 (s, 3H), 2.03

(pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{21}H_{26}N_4O_{11}S_2$: 575.1 (M + H), 597.1 (M + Na), 613.1 (MM + K). Found: 575.1, 597.0, 613.1.

Example 60

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-methyl-N-(4-carboxyphenyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine

The title compound was prepared in 84% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(4-methoxycarbonylphenyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]proppoxyguanidine hydrochloride, as prepared in step b of Example 50, in a manner analogous t to Example 27. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.17 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (t, J = 7.6 Hzz, 1H), 7.90 (m, 4H), 7.61 (br s, 4H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.45 (s, 2H), 3.988 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.01 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. fonr $C_{25}H_{28}N_4O_9S_2$: 593.1 (M + H), 615.1 (M + Na), 631.1 (M + K). Found: 593.1, 615.0, 630.9.

Example 61

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-(2-carboxyethyl)-N-benzylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine

The title compound was prepared in 97% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-ethoxycarbonylethyl)-*N*-benzylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride as prepared in step b of Example 53, in a manner analogous to Example 27. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.19 (t, J = 7.99 Hz, 2H), 7.99 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (br s, 4H), 7.34 (m, 5H), 6.774 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 3.97 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.51 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.28 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.99 (pentet, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. fonr $C_{27}H_{32}N_4O_9S_2$: 621.2 (M + H), 643.2 (M + Na). Found: 621.0, 642.9.

Example 62

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(carboxymethyl)piperazinN-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsuulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine

The title compound was prepared in 85% yield from {3-[5-maethyl-3-(2-(4-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxyy)phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine dihydrochloride, as prepared in step b of Example 58,, in a manner analogous to Example 27. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.12 (s, 1H), 8.27 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, , 1H), 7.69 (br s, 4H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 ((t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (br s, 6H), 3.25 (br s, 4H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.02 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for ($C_{23}H_{31}N_5O_9S_2$: 586.2 (M + H), 608.1 (M + Na). Found: 586.2, 608.0.

Example 63

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyridyl)piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy))phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) *N,N'*-Bis-(*tert*-butoxycarbony)-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyridyl)piperazzinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine: The title compound waas prepared in 67% yield from 1-(2-pyridyl)piperazine, in a manner analogous to step h of Egg. 20. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.28 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz), 8.16 (m, 2H),), 7.81 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.48 (m, 1H), 6.61 (m, 4H), 6.51 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 4.18 (m, 2H), 3.94 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.63 (m, 4H), 3.48 (m, 4H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.10 ((m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H).

b) 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyridyl)piperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonylooxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in quaantitative yield from *N,N'*-bis-(*tert*-butoxycarbony)-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyridyl)piperazzinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine, as prepared in the previous stepp, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20 (without chromatographic purification). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$/CD_3OD) δ 8.33 (d, 1H, J = 6.9 Hz), 8.20 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.1 Hz), 8.11 (dd, 1H, J = 6.0, 1.5 Hz), 7.90 (m, 2H), 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.06 (d, 1H, J = 8.9 Hz), 6.93 (t, 1H, J = 6.6 Hz), 6.63 (m, 2H), 6.50 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 4.06 (t, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz), 4.01 ((t, 2H, J = 5.9 Hz), 3.89 (m, 4H), 3.60 (m, 4H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, 2H, J = 5.9 Hz). Mass spectrum

(MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{26}H_{32}N_6O_7S_2$: 605.2 (M+H), 627.2 (M+Na). Found: 605.0, 627.1.

Example 64

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-phenylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) ***N,N'*-Bis-(*tert*-butoxycarbony)-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-phenylpiperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine:** The title compound was prepared in 40% yield from 1-phenylpiperazine, in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.28 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz), 8.119 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.4 Hz), 7.81 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.27 (m, 4H), 6.899 (m, 3H), 6.58 (br s. 2H), 6.52 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 4.18 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.94 (t, 2H, J = 6.22 Hz), 3.53 (m, 4H), 3.24 (m, 4H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.10 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H).

b) **3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-phenylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride:** The title compound was prepared in quaantitative yield from *N,N'*-bis-(*tert*-butoxycarbony)-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-phenylpiperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine, as prepared in the previous step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20 (without chromatographic purification). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3/CD_3OD$) δ 8.34 (d, 1H, J = 7.3 Hz), 8.21 (d, 1H, J = 7.66 Hz), 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.83 (t, 1H, J = 7.4 Hz), 7.74 (d, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz), 7.50 (m, 3H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 4.03 (m, 18H), 3.67 (m, 4H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.12 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{27}H_{33}N_5O_7S_2$: 604.2 (M+H), 626.2 (M+Na). Found: 604.2, 626.3.

Example 65

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-benzylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) ***N,N'*-Bis-(*tert*-butoxycarbony)-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-benzylpiperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine:** The title compound was prepared in 75% yield from 1-benzylpiperazine, in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.21 (m, 1H), 8.17 (dd, 1H, J = 6.65, 1.4 Hz), 7.78 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.5 Hz), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.66 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.28 (m, 5H), 6.57 (m,

2H), 6.51 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 4.18 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.94 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.52 (br s, 2H), 3.40 (br s, 4H), 2.53 (br s, 4H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.08 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H).

b) 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-benzylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylooxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in quaantitative yield from *N,N'*-bis-(*tert*-butoxycarbony)-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-benzylpiperaazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine, as prepared in the previous stepp, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20 (without chromatographic purification). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3/CD_3OD$) δ 8.26 (d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz), 8.16 (d, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz), 7.91 (m, 1H), 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.44 (m, 4H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 4.32 (s, 2H), 4.00 (m, 2H), 3.66 (m, 2H), 3.49 (m, 2H), 3.13 (m, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.10 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{28}H_{35}N_5O_7S_2$: 618.2 (M+H). Found: 618.2.

Example 66

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulffonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) *N,N'*-Bis-(*tert*-butoxycarbony)-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-metthoxyphenyl) piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine: The tititle compound was prepared in 79% yield from 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazine, in a mannerr analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.09 (s, 1H), 8.24 (dd, 11H, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz), 8.21 (dd, 1H, J = 8.0, 1.4 Hz), 7.81 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.02 (m, 1H), 6.90 (m, 3H), 6.59 (m, 2H), 6.53 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 4.18 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.95 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.55 (m, 4H), 3.13 (br t, 4H, J = 4.8 Hz), 2.244 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 1.49 (s, 18H).

b) 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was preepared in 33% yield from *N,N'*-bis-(*tert*-butoxycarbony)-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-meethoxyphenyl) piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine, as preepared in the previous step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20 (without HHCl-methanol acidification). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.21 (m, 2H), 7.81 (t, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.69 (t, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.00 (m, 1H), 6.89 (m, 3H), 6.58 (s, 2H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 3.95 (m, 4H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.53 (m, 4H), 3.11 (m, 4H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.03 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-

TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{28}H_{35}N_5O_8S_2$: 634.2 (M+H), 656.2 (M+Na). Found: 634.2, 656.3.

Example 67

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(N-(2-cyanoethyl)-N-(2-furanylmethyl) aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine

a) *N,N'*-Bis-(*tert*-butoxycarbony)-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyannoethyl)-*N*-(2-furanylmethyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguaanidine: The title compound was prepared in 49% yield from 3-(furfurylamino)propionitrilde, in a manner analogous to step h of Example 20. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.29 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.4 Hz), 8.16 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.5 Hz), 7.79 (m, 1H), 7.70 (m, 2HH), 7.33 (t, 1H, J = 1.3 Hz), 6.60 (m, 1H), 6.57 (m, 1H), 6.52 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 6.32 (m, 2H)), 4.65 (s, 2H), 4.18 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.94 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.65 (m, 2H), 2.55 (m, 2H)), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 1.49 (s, 18H).

b) 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-*N*-(2-furanylmethyl)amminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine: The title compound waas prepared in 42% yield from *N,N'*-bis-(*tert*-butoxycarbony)-3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyannoethyl)-*N*-(2-furanylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidinne, as prepared in the previous step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20 (without HCl-methanol acidification). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.23 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz), 8.14 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.4 Hz), 7.76 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.67 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz), 7.29 (t, 1H, J = 1.3 Hz), 6.56 (m, 2H), 6.51 (m, 1H), 6.28 (m, 2H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 3.91 (m, 4HH), 3.62 (t, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz), 2.53 (t, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz), 2.20 (s, 3H), 2.00 (pentet, 2H, J = 65.1 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{29}N_5O_8S_2$: 592.2 (M+H), 614.1 (M+Na). Found: 592.2, 614.4.

Example 68

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-methylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phhenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) *N*-3-[(3-Hydroxy-5-methyl)phenoxy]propoxyphthalimide: A mixtuure of *N*-3-[(3-benzyloxy-5-methyl)phenoxy]propoxyphthalimide (9.19 g, 22.0 mmol), as prrepared in step c of Example 20, and 10% palladium on carbon (516 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) and

ethanol (100 mL) was stirred at room temperature under hydrogen (balloon) for 3 hours. The catalyst was removed by filtration over Celite, the filtrate was concentrated and the remaining solid was purified by trituration with cold methanol giving the title compound as a pale yellow solid (5.72 g, 79%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3/CD_3OD$) δδ 7.83 (m, 2H), 7.77 (m, 2H), 6.26 (m, 3H), 4.40 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz), 4.17 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz),), 2.23 (m, 5H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-chlorosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyphthalimide: A mixture of 1,2-benzenedisulfonic anhydride (1.74 g, 7.91 mmol), as prepared in step g of Example 20, *N*-3-[(3-hydroxy-5-methyl)phenoxy] propoxyphthalimide (2.59 g, 7.92 mmol), as prepared in the previous step, and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (1.40 mL, , 8.05 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (100 mL) was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen (balloon) for 18 hours. Oxalyl chloride (1.40 mL, 16.0 mmol) and *N,N*-dimeethylformamide (0.02 mL) were added and the reaction stirred another 4 hours at room temmperature. The solution was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chhromatography (dichloromethane) giving the title compound as a white solid (3.31 g, 74%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.48 (dd, 1H, J = 7.6, 1.7 Hz), 8.25 (dd, 1H, J = 7.5, 1.8 Hz),), 7.90 (m, 4H), 7.77 (m, 2H), 6.66 (m, 1H), 6.62 (br s, 1H), 6.53 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.37 (t, 22H, J = 6.1 Hz), 4.13 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.19 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz). MMass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{27}H_{33}N_5O_7S_2$: 588.0 (M+Na). Found: 588.2.

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-methylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyphthalimide: A mixture of 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-chlorosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyphthalimide (181 mg, 0.32 mmol), as prepared in the previous step, 1-methylpiperazine (34 mg, 0.34 mmol), and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine ((0.06 mL, 0.35 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen (balloon) for 4 hours. The solution was concentrated and the residue was puurified by flash chromatography (2.5% to 5% methanol in dichloromethane) giving the titlde compound as a white solid (161 mg, 80%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.24 (dd, 1H, JJ = 7.9, 1.3 Hz), 8.19 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.4 Hz), 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.77 (m, 3H), 7.68 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz), 6.62 (br s, 1H), 6.59 (br s, 1H), 6.51 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.36 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 4.10 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 3.40 (m, 4H), 2.47 (br t, 4H, J = 4.9 Hz), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3HH), 2.18 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz).

d) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-m thylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyldoxy)phenoxy] propoxyamine: A mixture 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-methylpiperaazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyphthalimide (156 mg, 0.25 mmol), as pprepared in the previous step, and 40% aqueous methylamine (1.50 mL, 21.5 mmol) in tetraahydrofuran (5 mL) and ethanol (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. Thee solution was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (10%% methanol in dichloromethane) giving a slurry that was twice dissolved in diethyl etherr, filtered, and concentrated giving the title compound as a clear oil (113 mg, 91%). ^{1}H NMMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3/CD_3OD$) δ 8.22 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz), 8.18 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.4 Hz), 7.83 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.70 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz), 6.60 (br s, 1H), 6.56 (br s, 1HH), 6.53 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 3.93 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz), 3.80 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.41 (m, 5H), 2.50 (br t, 4H, J = 4.9 Hz), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.00 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz).

e) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-methylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyldoxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: A mixture of 3-[5-mnethyl-3-(2-(4-methylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyamine (1113 mg, 0.23 mmol), as prepared in the previous step, and 1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamidine hydrochloride (62 mg, 0.42 mmol) in anhydrous *N,N*-dimethylformamide (10 mL) was sstirred at room temperature under nitrogen (balloon) for 18 hours. The solution was conceentrated under high vacuum with heating and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (10% to 20% methanol in dichloromethane), then dissolved in dichloromethanee, filtered and concentrated to give the title compound (105 mg, 80%) as a white solid. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.20 (m, 2H), 7.83 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz), 7.70 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.2 Hz), 6.59 (m, 2H), 6.52 (m, 1H), 6.28 (m, 3H), 4.04 (t, 2H, J = 5.8 Hz), 3.96 (t, 2HH, J = 5.8 Hz), 3.43 (m, 4H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.00 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MAALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{22}H_{31}N_5O_7S_2$: 542.2 ((M+H), 564.2 (M+Na). Found: 542.3, 564.3.

Example 69

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-ethyl-N-(1-benzyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)aminεo sulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine dihydrocchloride

a) *N*-{3-[5-Methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(1-benzyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 98% yield from 1-benzyl-3-(ethylamino)pyrrolidine in a manner analogous to step c of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.36 (br s, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.86 (m, 5H), 7.68 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.57 (m, 5H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.36 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (m, 4H), 3.50-4.16 (m, 4H), 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.17 (pentet, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.62 (m, 4H), 1.26 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

b) *N*-{3-[5-Methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(1-benzyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}amine: The title compound was prepared in 83% yield from *N*-{3-[5-methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(1-benzyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)aaminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}amine, as prepared in the preceding steep, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.26 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.266 (m, 5H), 6.57 (s, 3H), 5.37 (br s, 2H), 4.56 (br s, 1H), 3.91 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.57 (m, 4H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.96 ((pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.62 (br s, 2H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

c) *N*-{3-[5-Methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(1-benzyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine dihydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 83% yield from *N*-{3-[5-methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(1-benzyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimide, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step f of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.15 (br s, 2H), 8.18 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (br s, 4H), 7.38 (m, 5H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 4.66 (br s, 1H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.97 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.899 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.50 (m, 2H), 2.75-3.20 (m, 5H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.13 (m, 2H), 2.01 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.10 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{30}H_{39}N_5O_7S_2$: 646.2 (M + H). Found: 646.0.

Example 70

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-benzyl-N-(2-(N,N-dimethylamino)ethyl)aminossulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloriide

a) ***N*-{3-[5-Methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-benzyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)anminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimide:** The title compound wvas prepared in 100% yield from *N*'-benzyl-*N,N*-dimethylethylenediamine in a manner analcogous to step c of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.26 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.18 ; (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (m, 2H), 7.76 (m, 3H), 7.67 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (m, 5H), 6.652 (s, 2H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 4.35 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.655 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.55 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.33 (s, 6H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.17 (pentet, J = 6.22 Hz, 2H).

b) ***N*-{3-[5-Methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-benzyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)anminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}amine:** The title compound was prrepared in 95% yield from *N*-{3-[5-methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-benzyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)aaminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy] propoxy}phthalimide, as prepared in the preceeding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 88.36 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (t, J =7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (t, J = 7.7 Hz,, 1H), 7.31 (m, 5H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.59 (s, 2H), 5.37 (br s, 2H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 3.92 (t, J = 6.33 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.38 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (ss, 3H), 2.06 (s, 6H), 1.99 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H).

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-benzyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)anminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride: The tititle compound was prepared in 76% yield from *N*-{3-[5-methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-benzzyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}}amine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step f of Example 1.. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.98 (br s, 2H), 8.18 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 7.77 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (t, J =7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (br s, 4H), 7.34 (m, 5H), 6.776 (s, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.69 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.85 (br s, 2H), 2.51 (s, 6H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.01 (pentet, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrrix) calcd. for $C_{28}H_{37}N_5O_7S_2$: 620.2 (M + H), 642.2 (M + Na). Found: 620.2, 642.1.

Example 71

{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-methyl-N-(1-methyl-4-piperidinyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine dihydrochloride

a) *N*-{3-[5-Methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(1-methyl-4-piperidinyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyl-sulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 96% yield from 1-methyl-4-(methylamino)piperidine in a manner analogous to step c of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.33 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (m, 3H), 7.78 (m, 2H), 7.69 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.511 (s, 1H), 4.61 (m, 1H), 4.36 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.39 (m, 2H), 2.92 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 2H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 2.74 (s, 3H), 2.55 (m, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.17 (pentet, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.99 (m, 2H).

b) *N*-{3-[5-Methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(1-methyl-4-piperidinyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}amine: The title compound was prepared in 88% yield from *N*-{3-[5-methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(1-methyl-4-piperidinyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}amine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.30 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (t, J =7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.588 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 5.36 (br s, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.91 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 33.79 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.90 (m, 2H), 2.83 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.11 (m, 2H), 1.99 (pentet, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 2H).

c) *N*-{3-[5-Methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(1-methyl-4-piperidinyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine dihydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 76% yield from *N*-{3-[5-methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(1-methyl-4-piperidinyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimide, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step f of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.25 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (t, J =7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (br s, 4H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.97 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.87 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.22 (m, 2H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 2.72 (t, J = 12.0 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.99 (pentet, J = 6.3 Hz, 4H), 1.60 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{24}H_{35}N_5O_7S_2$: 570.2 (M + H), 592.2 (M + Na). Found: 570.1, 592.1.

Example 72

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-methyl-N-(3-pyridylmethyl)amino sulfonyyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride

a) ***N*-{3-[5-Methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)amminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy] phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimide:** The title compound was prepared in 88% yield from 3-(methylaminomethyl)pyridine in a manner analogous to step c of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.56 (m, 2H), 8.35 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.69-7.86 (m, 7H), 7.32 (m, 1H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 4.36 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.11 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.18 (pentet, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy] phenoxy]propoxyamine: The title compound was prepared in 90% yield from *N*-{3-[5-methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy] propoxy}phthalimide, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.56 (m, 2H), 8.34 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (m, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 3.93 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (t, J = 6.11 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.00 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H).

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenyylsulfonyloxy] phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 76% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-[(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)amminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyamine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step f of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.78 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 8.23 (m, 3H), 8.06 (t, J =7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (t, J =7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (br s, 4H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.01 (pentet, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{24}H_{29}N_5O_7S_2$: 564.2 (M + H), 586.1 (M + Na). Found: 564.1, 586.2.

Example 73

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-ethyl-N-(2-(N,N-dimethylamino) ethyl)amino sulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride

a) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino) ethyl) aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy phthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 100% yield from *N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-ethylethylenediamine in a manner analogoous to step c of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.27 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 ((d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.86 (m, 5H), 7.69 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 6.552 (s, 1H), 4.36 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (br s, 2H), 3.45 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.00 (br s, 2H), 2.59 (s, 6H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.17 (pentet, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino) ethyl) aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyamine: The title compound was prepared in 97% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy phthalimide, as prepared in the preceeding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 88.32 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (t, J = 7.7 Hzz, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 5.39 (br s, 2H), 3.92 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.49 (m, 4H), 2.46 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 6H), 1.99 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.16 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 52% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyamine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step f of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.19 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (br s, 4H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.44 (q, J =7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (t, J =7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.79 (s, 6H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.02 (pentet, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.09 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{35}N_5O_7S_2$: 558.2 (M + H), 580.2 (M + Na). Found: 558.3, 580.3.

Example 74

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(2-(4-morpholinyl)ethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride

a) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(2-(4-morpholinyl)ethylaminosulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy phthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 96% yield from 4-(2-aminoethyl)morpholine in a manner analogous to step c of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.37 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.865 (m, 5H), 7.70 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (s, 1H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 4.365 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.11 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (m, 6H), 3.48 (m, 6H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.18 ((pentet, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(2-(4-morpholinyl)ethylaminosulfonyl) phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy] propoxyamine: The title compound was prepared in 96% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(2-(4-morpholinyl)ethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyphthalimide, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogoous to step d of Example 68. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.36 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (s, 1H), 6.60 (ss, 1H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 3.90 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.67 (br ss, 4H), 3.14 (br s, 2H), 2.36 (m, 6H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.99 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H).

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(2-(4-morpholinyl)ethylaminosulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy] propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 60% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(2-(4-morpholinyl)ethylaminosulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy] propoxyamine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner anaalogous to step f of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.28 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (br s, 1H), 7.90 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (br s, 4H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (t, J = 6.33 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (m, 4H), 3.25 (br s, 4H), 3.17 (m, 4H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.02 (pentet, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{33}N_5O_8S_2$: 572.2 (M + H), 594.2 (M + Na). Found: 572.3, 594.4.

Example 75

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-methyl-N-(2-(N,N-dimethylamino)ethyl)aminossulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloridde

a) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)amminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyphthalimide: The title compound wwas prepared in 98% yield from *N,N,N'*-trimethylethylenediamine, in a manner analogouss to step c of Example 68 and was used without characterization.

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)amminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyamine: The title compound was preepared in 66% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)anminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyphthalimide, as prepared in the previdous step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 68, and was used without characterization.

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)amminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: A mixxture of 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyamine (94 mg, 0.19 mmol) and 1*H*-pyrazole-1-ccarboxamidine hydrochloride (57 mg, 0.39 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (8 mL) was sstirred at room temperature for 18 hours then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue wass dissolved in acetonitrile, filtered, and the filtrate concentrated to an oil. This was dissolvedd in dilute HCl (pH 3), washed with diethyl ether, basified with aqueous $NaHCO_3$, and eextracted with CH_2Cl_2. The CH_2Cl_2 layer was washed with pH 7 buffer and brine, dried oveer Na_2SO_4 and filtered. The filtrate was acidified with HCl-methanol and concentrated ggiving the title compound as a white solid (100 mg, 92%). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ ; 8.20 (m, 2H), 7.93 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.78 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.2 Hz), 6.62 (m, 2H), 65.51 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.05 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 3.99 (t, 2H, J = 6.0 Hz), 3.87 (t, 2H, J = 6.59 Hz), 3.44 (t, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz), 3.04 (s, 3H), 2.96 (s, 6H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.10 (m, 2H). MMass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{22}H_{33}N_5O_7S_2$: 544.2 (M+H). Found: 544.0.

Example 76

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine

a) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyphthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 99% yield from 4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)piperidine, in a manner analogous to step c of Example 68, and was used without characterization.

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy] propoxyamine: The title compound was prepared in 66% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyphthalimide, as prepared in the previous step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 68, and was used without characterization.

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy] propoxyguanidine: The title compound was prepared in 76% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyamine, as prepared in the previous step, in a manner analogous to step c of Eg. 75 (without acidification with HCl-MeOH). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.225 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz), 8.17 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.4 Hz), 7.78 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.66 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 6.59 (m, 2H), 6.54 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 3.92 (m, 6H), 2.93 (m, 2H), 2.59 (m, 4H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.99 (m, 5H), 1.79 (m, 4H), 1.65 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum ((MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{26}H_{37}N_5O_7S_2$: 596.2 (M+H). Found: 595.9.

Example 77

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloridde

a) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl)phenyylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy] propoxyphthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 97% yield from ethyl *N*-piperazinecarboxylate, in a manner analogous to step c of Example 68. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.29 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.4 Hz), 8.18 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz), 7.81 (m, 5H), 7.70 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 6.63 (m, 1H), 6.58 (m, 1H), 6.49 (t, 1H, J = 2.22 Hz), 4.12 (m, 4H), 3.55 (m, 4H), 3.36 (br s, 4H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.18 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 1.24 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-ethoxycarb nyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyamine: The title compound was prepared in quantitative yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyphthalimide, as prepared in the previous step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 68, and was used without characterization.

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was preepared in 78% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyamine, as prepared in the previous step, in a manner analogous to step c of Example 75. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.24 (d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz), 8.18 ((d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.84 (t, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.73 (t, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.58 (br s, 2H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 4.11 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz), 4.07 (m, 2H), 3.96 (m, 2H), 3.55 (m, 4H), 3.34 (m, 4H), 2.233 (s, 3H), 2.08 (m, 2H), 1.23 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOFF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{24}H_{33}N_5O_9S_2$: 600.2 (M+H), 622.6 (M+Na). Found: 600.3, 622.2.

Example 78

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(N-methyl-N-(3-(N,N-dimethylamino)propyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine

a) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)propyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyphthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 97% yield from *N,N,N'*-trimethyl-1,3-propanediamine, in a manner analogous to step c of Example 68. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.23 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz),, 8.16 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.4 Hz), 7.81 (m, 5H), 7.66 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 6.61 (m, 2H), 6.53 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 4.36 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 4.10 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 3.39 (t, 2H, J = 7.33 Hz), 2.95 (s, 3H), 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 6H), 2.16 (m, 2H), 1.80 (m, 2H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)propyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyamine: The title compound wass prepared in quantitative yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-(*N,N*-dimethylaamino)propyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyphthalimide, as prepared i in the previous step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 68, and was used without chaaracterization.

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)propyl)aminosulf nyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine: The title compound was prepared in 78% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)propyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyamine, as prepared in thee previous step, in a manner analogous to step c of Example 75 (without acidification with HCl-methanol). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3/CD_3OD$) δ 8.18 (dd, 1H, J = 5.2, 1.4 Hz), 8.15 (ddd, 1H, J = 5.2, 1.4 Hz), 7.83 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.70 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 6.60 (m, 1H), 6.57 (m, 1H), 6.52 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 3.95 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz), 3.92 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 3.37 (m, 2H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 2.38 (m, 2H), 2.27 (s, 6H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.03 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 1.81 (pentet, 2H, J = 7.4 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxyycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{35}N_5O_7S_2$: 558.2 (M+H). Found: 558.0.

Example 79

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-pyridylmethylaminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine

a) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-pyridylmethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyldoxy)phenoxy] propoxyphthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 97% yield from 4-(amino-methyl)pyridine, in a manner analogous to step c of Eg. 68. ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.46 (dd, 2H, J = 4.5, 1.6 Hz), 8.23 (dd, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.5 Hz), 8.04 (dd, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.5 Hz), 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.75 (m, 3H), 7.65 (td, 1H, J = 7.6, 1.5 Hz), 7.16 (dd, 2H, J = 4.5, 1.5 Hz), 6.64 (br s, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.59 (br s, 1H), 6.54 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.36 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 4.22 (d, 2H, J = 6.6 Hz), 4.10 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.17 (pentet, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-pyridylmethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyldoxy)phenoxy] propoxyamine: The title compound was prepared in quantitative yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-pyridylmethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyphthalimide, as prepared in the previous step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 68, and was used without characterization.

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-pyridylmethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyldoxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine: The title compound was prepared in 78% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-pyridylmethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyamine, , as prepared in the previous step, in a manner analogous to step c of Example 75 (without acidification with

HCl-methanol). ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.46 (dd, 2H, J = 4.5, 1.6 Hz),), 8.21 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz), 8.03 (dd, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.73 (td, 1H, J = 7.6, 1.5 Hz), 7.64 (td, 1H, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz), 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.60 (br s, 1H), 6.58 (br s, 1H), 6.54 (t, 1H, J = 2.1 Hz), 4.22 (s, 2H), 3.95 (m, 4H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.02 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{22}H_{31}N_5O_7S_2$: 550.1 (M+H), 5572.1 (M+Na). Found: 550.2, 572.1.

Example 80

N-Methyl-N-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride

a) ***N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-*N''*-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine:** The title compound was prepared in 70% yield from 2-methylsulfonylbenzenesulfonyl chloride in a manner anaalogous to step b of Example 19. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.08 (s, 1H), 8.45 (d, J = 7.88 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 6.59 (s, 2H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 4.18 (t, J =6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 18H).

b) *N,N'*-(Bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-*N''*-methyl-*N''*-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine: To a solution of *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-*N''*-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxy}guanidine (220 mg, 0.334 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, triphenylphosphine (105 mg, 0.4 mmol) and anhydrous methanol (13 mg, 177 (L, 0.4 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (70 mg, 0.4 mmol). The mixture was stirred at ambient for 4 h. After evaporated the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified on a Waters Sep-Pak (10 g silica, dichloromethane to 2% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a colorless oil (100 mg, 45%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 6.58 (s, 1H), , 4.17 (t, J =6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.94 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.10 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 1.44 (s, 9H).

c) ***N*-Methyl-*N*-{3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy} guanidine hydrochloride:** The title compound was prepared in 89%

yield from *N,N'*-(bis-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)-*N''*-methyl-*N'''*-{3-[55-methyl-3-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine, as preepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step i of Example 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.00 (s, 1H), 8.37 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (br s, 3H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H)), 6.50 (s, 1H), 3.98 (t, J =6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.87 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 2.72 (s, 3H), 2.222 (s, 3H), 2.00 (pentet, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxyycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{19}H_{25}N_3O_7S_2$: 472.1 (M + H), 494.1 (M + Na). Found: 4472.1, 494.0.

Example 81

3-[3-Methyl-5-(N-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylamiino) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

a) 2-Bromo-2-methylpropanamide: To a vigorously stirred solution cof 2-bromo-2-methylpropanoyl bromide (11 mL) in light petroleum ether (250 mL) at 0 ° C was added in portions aqueous ammonia (50 mL). Stirring was continued for a further 300 min., and the resulting precipitate was collected and washed with water (2 x 50 mL) too give the title compound as a white solid (14.1 g, 96%) which was directly used for nexkt step without further purification.

b) (3-Benzyloxy-5-methyl)phenoxy-2-methylpropanamide: 3--Benzyloxy-5-methylphenol (2.14 g, 10 mmol), as prepared in step a of Example 20, was stirred in dry 1,4-dioxane (50 mL) with sodium hydride (265 mg, 11 mmol) for 1 h.. 2-Bromo-2-methylpropanamide (1.66 g, 10 mmol), as prepared in step b, was added annd the reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 6 h. After cooling , the precipitated sodiumn bromide was filtered off, the filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified byy flash column chromatography (7% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane) to give the title compoound as a pale yellow solid (2.50 g, 83%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.40 (m, 5H), 6.61 (br s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 6.38 (s, 2H), 5.69 (br s, 1H), 5.29 (s, 2H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 1.97 (ss, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H).

c) *N*-1-(3-Benzyloxy-5-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-methylpropanamide:: To a solution of2-(3-benzyloxy-5-methyl)phenoxy-2-methylpropanamide (1.50 g, 5.0 mmool), as prepared in the preceding step, in 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1*H*)-pyrimidinonne (DMPU) (2 mL) and *N,N*-dimethylformamide (18 mL) was added sodium hydride (360 mmg, 15 mmol),

the mixture was heated to 100 °C for 3 h. The solution was poured into waterr (200 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 mL). The organic phase was washed with water (3 x 100 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (5% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a white solid (870 mg, 58%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.61 (s, 1H), 7.42 (m, 5H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 6.93 (s, 1H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.18 (s, 1H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 3H).

d) Benzyloxy-5-methylaniline: *N*-1-(3-Benzyloxy-5-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-methylpropanamide (600 mg, 2.0 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, was mixed with 10N NaOH (25 mL) and ethanol (10 mL), the mixture was heated to reflux for 2 days. After cooling to ambient temperature, the mixture was diluted with water (60 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 60 mL). The dichloromethane solution was washed with brine (2 x 50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After the solvent was evaporated *in vaccuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a yellow oil (265 mg, 61%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.37 (m, 5H), 6.24 (s, 1H), 6.14 (s, 2H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 3.59 (br s, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H).

e) 3-Benzyloxy-5-methyl-1-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylaminobbenzene: 2-Methylsulfonylbenzenesulfonyl chloride (765 mg, 3.0 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-benzyloxy-5-methylaniline (640 mg, 3.0 mmol), as prepared in the precceding step, *N*-methylmorpholine (0.7 mL) in dichloromethane (20 mL). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. After adding additional dichloromethane (1100 mL), the dichloromethane solution was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ (2 x 50 mL), 10% HCl (2 x 50 mL), brine (2 x 50 mL), and dried over Na_2SO_4. After the solvent wass evaporated *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (3 : 1 dichloromethane : hexane) to give the title compound as white solid (700 mg, 83%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.28 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (m, 5H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 2.18 (s, 3H).

f) *N*-Methyl-3-benzyloxy-5-methyl-1-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylaaminobenzene: 3-Benzyloxy-5-methyl-1-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylaminobenzenee (1.1 g, 2.5 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, iodomethane (710 mg, 5.0 mmobl), and Cs_2CO_3 (1.65 g, 5.0 mmol) were mixed in acetonitrile (20 mL). The mixture was stirred at ambient

temperature for 4 h. The solid was removed by filtration, the filtrate was evaporated in *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (100 mL), washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ (2 x 50 mL), brine (2 x 50 mL), and dried over Na_2SO_4. After the solvent was evaporated, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a yellow gum (1.08 g, 98%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.37 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (m, 5H), 6.699 (s, 1H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 4.93 (s, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H).

g) 3-Methyl-5-(*N*-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylamino)phenol: *N*-Methyl-3-benzyloxy-5-methyl-1-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylaminobenzene (11.07 mg, 2.4 mmol) was mixed with 10% palladium on carbon (110 mg) in ethanol (20 mL), the mixture was stirred under hydrogen (balloon) for 2h. The catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite. the filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo* to give the title compound as a pale yellow oil (680 mg, 80%) which was directly used for the next step without further purification. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.38 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1HH), 7.72 9t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (s, 2H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 5.16 (s, 1H),), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H).

h) 3-{5-Methyl-3-[*N*-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylamiino]phenoxy} propanol: The title compound was prepared in 91% yield from 3-methyl-5-((*N*-methyl-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylamino)phenol, as prepared in the preceding stepp, in a manner analogous to step b of Eg. 20. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.39 (d, J = 7.8 l Hz, 1H), 7.72 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 2H), 3.99 ((t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.97 (ppentet, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H).

i) *N*-{3-[5-Methyl-[3-N'-methyl-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylamiino]phenoxy] propoxy}phthalimide: The title compound was prepared in 86% yield from 3-{5-methyl-3-[*N*-methyl-(2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylamino]phenoxy}propanol, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step d of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 l MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.39 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (m, 2H), 7.77 (m, 3H), 7.72 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2HH), 7.57 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 2H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (t, J = 6.0 l Hz, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.97 (pentet, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H).

j) 3-[5-Methyl-3-[*N*-methyl-(2-methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylamiino]phenoxy] propoxyamine: The title compound was prepared in 89% yield from *N*-{3-[5-methyl-[3-*N*-

methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylamino]phenoxy]propoxy}phthalimidde,asprepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step e of Example 1. ^{1}H-NMIR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.39 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.8 Hz,, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 5.39 (br s, 2H), 3.91 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.79 ((t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.99 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H).

k) 3-[3-Methyl-5-(*N*-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylamiino)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride: The title compound was prepared in 855% yield from 3-[5-methyl-3-[*N*-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylamino]phenoxy]ppropoxyamine, as prepared in the preceding step, in a manner analogous to step f of Examplde 1. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.29 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (br s, 4H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 6.63 (s, 1H),, 6.59 (s, 1H), 3.98 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 2.211 (s, 3H), 2.02 (pentet, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxyccinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{19}H_{26}N_4O_6S_2$: 471.1 (M + H), 493.1 (M + Na). Found: 4771.1, 492.9.

Example 82

3-[3-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propylaminoguanidiine diacetate

a) 3-[3-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propionaldehyyde: Sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (847 mg, 5.36 mmol) was added to a solution of (619 mg (1.74 mmol) 3-[3-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol, as prepaared according to step c of Example 1, 411 μL (3.23 mmol) of *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine, anad 230 μL (3.0 mmol) of dimethylsulfoxide in dichloromethane (10 mL). The reaction mixtuure was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 h and then quenched with 10% citric acid (220 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 30 mL), dried ($MgSO_4$),), and purified by flash chromatography (diethyl ether / petroleum ether (2 : 1 to 4 : 1)) to aafford 289 mg (47% yield) of the title compound as a colorless oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CD0Cl_3$) δ 9.83 (t, 1H, J = 1.4 Hz), 7.97 (dd, 1H), 7.56 - 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.35 - 7.42 (m, 1H), 6.60 (bbr s, 1H), 6.57 (br s, 1H), 6.49 (br s, 1H), 4.19 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 2.86 (dt, 2H, J = 6, 1.4 Hz)), and 2.25 (s, 1H).

b) 2-[2-[3-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]ethyl-11-methylene] hydrazinecarboximidamide hydrochloride: A solution of 289 mg (0.82 mmmol) of 3-[3-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propionaldehyde, as prepaared in the

preceding step, 223 mg (1.62 mmol) of aminoguanidine nitrate, and 200 µL (0.80 mmol) of 4N HCl / dioxane in 3 mL of ethanol was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was treated with 10 mL of water and stirred for 15 min. The reaction mixture was treated with 1.2 mL of 2N sodium hydroxide and then extracted into dichloromethane (3 x 20 mL). The organic phase was washed with water (3 x 20 mL), dried (K_2CO_3), and concentrated to give 321 mg of crude product as a free base. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (1 mL), treated with 800 µL (3.2 mmol) of 4N HCl / dioxane solution. The solvent was removed and the product was triturated from a mixture of dichloromethane / ether / hexane to give 190 mg of the title compound as a colorless solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 11.58 (br s, 1H), 7.95 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 11.5 Hz), 7.90 - 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.52 - 7.61 (m, 6H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 6.46 (br t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.14 (t, 2H), 2.67 (q, 2H), and 2.21 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{19}ClN_4O_4S$: 411.1 (M + H). Found: 411.1.

c) [3-[3-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propylamino]guanidine diacetate: To 300 mg of 2-[2-[3-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]ethyl-1-methylene]hydrazinecarboximidamide hydrochloride, as prepared in the precceding step, in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) was added 3 mL of 2N lithium borohydride in tetrahydrofuran. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight, quenched with 2N sodium hydroxide, , and extracted into dichloromethane. The organic phase was dried (K_2CO_3) and concentratedd. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and treated with 1 mL of glacial acetic acid. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified, together with the crude product obtained from another reaction using 300 mg of 2-[2-[3-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]ethyl-1-methylene]hydrazinecarboximidamide hydrochloride, by flash chromatography using elutions of dichloromethane / methanol / acetic acid (85 : 9.5 : 1.5 to 78 : 19 : 3) to give 222 mg of the title compound as a gum. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 7.92 (dd, 1H), 7.67 - 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.44 - 7.51 (ddd, 1H), 6.66 - 6.68 (m, 1H), 6.47 - 6.48 (m, 2H), 3.97 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.94 (t, 2H, J = 7 Hz), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.91 (pentet, 2H), 1.91 (s, 6H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{21}ClN_4O_4S$: 413.1 (M + H). Found: 413.1.

Example 83

3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propylamino guanidine hydrochloride

a) 5-Methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenol: Orcinol monohydrate (2.84 g, 20.0 mmol) and 2-trifluoromethylbenzenesulfonyl chloride (4.90 g, 20.0 mmol) were mixed in saturated $NaHCO_3$ (70 mL) and diethyl ether (70 mL). The biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched with water (100 mL) and extracted into ethyl acetate (3 x 80 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (2 x 50 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (dichloromethane to 2% ethyl acetate in dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a white solid (3.65 g, 55%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.12 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 6.39 (s, 1H), 5.11 (s, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H).

b) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propanol: To a solution of 5-methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenol (665 mg, 2.0 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, tri-*N*-butylphosphine (607 mg, 3.0 mmol), and 1,3-propanediol (760 mg, 10 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine (757 mg, 3.0 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Hexane (30 mL) was added to the mixture, and the precipitates were removed by filtration. The filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (2 : 1 hexane / ethyl acetate) to give the title compound as a colorless oil (745 mg, 94%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.13 (d, J = 7.22 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 4.02 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (m, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.61 (s, 1H).

c) 3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propionaldehyde: Sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (1.12 mg, 7.0 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propanol (700 mg, , 1.8 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (0.7 mL, 5.15 mmol), and dimethylsulfoxide (0.4 mL, 5.6 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 hour and then quenched with 10% citric acid (50 mL). The

mixture was extracted into dichloromethane (3 x50 mL), then the dichloromethane solution was washed with 10% citric acid (40 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2) to give the title compound as a colorless oil (595 mg, 85%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (t, J = 7.6 Hzz, 1H), 7.70 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 4.21 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.87 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H).

d) 2-[2-[5-Methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]ethyl-1-methylene] hydrazinecarboximidamide nitrate: A solution of 3-[5-methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propionaldehyde (583 mg, 1.5 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, and aminoguanidine nitrate (412 mg, 3.0 mmol) in ethanol (10 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. Water (50 mL) wass added to the reaction mixture. The precipitates were collected, washed with water (2 xx 30 mL) and diethyl ether (2 x 30 mL), and dried under high vacuum to give the title ccompound as a colorless solid (465 mg, 61%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.19 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (br s, 1H), 7.55 (br s, 4H), 4.14 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.68 (t, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (ss, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{19}F_3N_4O_4S$: 445.1 (M + H), 467.1 (M + Na). Found: 445.0, 466.8.

e) [3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]ppropylamino] guanidine hydrochloride: A mixture of 2-[2-[5-methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]ethyl-1-methylene]hydrazinecarbboximidamide nitrate (76 mg, 0.15 mmol) and 10% palladium on carbon (10 mg) in ethanol (5 mL) was stirred under hydrogen (balloon) overnight. The catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL), washed with 2 N NaOH (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), and dried over K_2CO_3. After removing the dichloromethane, the residue was dissolved in HCl-methanol (10 mL) and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (10% methanol in dichloromethane) to give the title product as a colorless foam (38 mg, 47%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.90 (s, 1H), 8.19 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.90-7.70 (m, 4H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.41 (s, 2H), 5.29 (br s, 1H), 3.99 (t, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 2.82 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.78 (m, 2H). Mass

spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix)) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{21}F_3N_4O_4S$: 447.1 (M + H). Found: 446.9.

Example 84

[3-[3-(5-Chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]] propylamino]guanidine acetate

a) 3-[3-(5-Chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propionaaldehyde: To 3-[3-(5-chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol (1.77 gg, 4.88 mmol), as prepared in step b of Example 5, in dichloromethane (30 mLL) containing dimethylsulfoxide (760 µL, 9.08 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (4 mmL, 23 mmol) at 0 °C was added slowly sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (1.55 g, 9.8 mmol).). The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min, quenched with excess 5% citric acid (acidicc to pH paper), and extracted into diethyl ether. The organic phase was washed with additiional 5% citric acid, dried ($MgSO_4$), and purified by flash chromatography (dichloromethanee to 3% diethyl ether in dichloromethane) to give 1.13 g of the title compound as an oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.84 (t, 1H, J = 1 Hz), 7.40 (d, 1H, J = 4 Hz), 6.95 (d, 1H, JJ = 4 Hz), 6.65 (br s, 1H), 6.51 (br s, 1H), 6.44 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 4.22 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.89 (dt, 2H, J = 6, 1 Hz), 2.28 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxyccinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{14}H_{13}ClO_5S_2$: 383.0 (M + Na). Found: 382.9

b) 2-[2-[3-(5-Chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]ethyl--1-methylene] hydrazinecarboximidamide nitrate: A mixture of 3-[3-(5-chloroothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propionaldehyde (1.60 g, 4.4 mmol) and amminoguanidine nitrate (0.73 g, 0.53 mmol) in ethanol (15 mL) was stirred overnight at ambiennt temperature. Water (25 mL) was added dropwise over 15 min. The mixture was stirred foor 30 min then filtered to give the title compound (1.75 g, 87%) as a white solid. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 7.76 (d, 1H, J = 4.2 Hz), 7.55 (t, 1H, J = 5.0 Hz), 7.40 (d, 1H, J = 4.2 Hz), 6.81 (br s, 1H), 6.55 (br s, 1H), 6.52 (t, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 4.17 (t, 2H, J = 6.4 Hz), 2.70 (dt, 2H, J = 6.4, 5.0 Hz), 2.26 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{15}H_{17}ClN_4O_4S_2$: 417.0 (M + H). Found: 416.5.

c) [3-[3-(5-Chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propylamiino]guanidine acetate: To 2-[2-[3-(5-chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylpheenoxy]ethyl-1-methylene]hydrazinecarboximidamide nitrate (137.5 mg, 0.29 mmol), as pprepared in the

preceding step, in tetrahydrofuran (1 mL) was added 1 mL of 2M lithium bborohydride in tetrahydrofuran. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min, basified with 10% potassium carbonate, extracted into dichloromethane, dried (K_2CO_3), and concentratedd. The residue was treated with acetic acid (0.4 mL) and concentrated. The residue was chrcomatographed using a 10 g Waters Sep-Pak silica gel column eluting with dichloromethanne / methanol / acetic acid (89 : 9.8 : 1.2 to 78 : 19 : 3) to give 106 mg of recovereed 2-[2-[3-(5-chlorothiophenyl-2-sulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy/]ethyl-1-methylene]hydrazinecarboximidamide acetate and 27 mg of the title comppound. Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix)) calcd. for $C_{15}H_{19}ClN_4O_4S_2$: 419.1 (M + H). Found: 418.8.

Example 85

[3-[3-(2-Methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propylammino] guanidine diacetate

a) 3-[3-(2-Methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propionaldehhyde: Sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (1.87 g 11.7 mmol) was added in portions oveer 15 min to a solution of 3-[3-(2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanool (2.07 g, 5.9 mmol, prepared in step c of Example 2), *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (2.15 mLL, 12.3 mmol), and anhydrous dimethylsulfoxide (1.25 mL, 17.6 mmol) in anhydrous dichlorromethane (14 mL) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was stirred at 0°C foor 1 h, then the reaction was quenched with 5% aqueous citric acid (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (15 mL). The comhbined organic extracts were washed with 5% aqueous citric acid (50 mL), pH 7 buffer (40 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered, and evaporated. The residual gold oil wwas purified by flash column chromatography (3 : 2 diethyl ether / hexane) to give the title coompound (1.28 g, 62%) as a colorless oil. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.82 (t, 1H, J = 1.5 Hz), 7.82 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz), 7.62 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.4, 7.4, 1.8 Hz), 7.09 (dd, 1H, J = 8.4, 0.8 Hz), 7.02 (m, 1H), 6.58 (br s, 1H), 6.54 (br s, 1H), 6.45 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 4.18 (t, 2H, J = 6.1 Hz), 4.02 (s, 3H), 2.85 (dt, 2H, J = 6.1, 1.5 Hz), 2.24 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TTOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{17}H_{18}O_6S$: 373.1 (M + Na). Fouund: 373.0.

b) 2-[2-[3-(2-Methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]ethyl-1-methylene] hydrazinecarboximidamide acetate: A mixture of aminoguanidine hydrochhloride (0.811

g, 7.33 mmol) and 3-[3-(2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propionaldehyde (1.28 g, 3.66 mmol, prepared in the preceding step) in ethanol (30 mL) was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* to approximately 15 mL, then dichloromethane (60 mL) was added to precipitate excess aminoguanidine hydrochloride. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (30 mL) and extracted with aqueous NaOH (11.85 mL of 2N NaOH in 90 mL water). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 xx 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (50 mL) and brine (2 x 50 mL), dried over K_2CO_3, filtered, and evaporated to give the free base of the title compound (1.38 g, 93%) as a gold foam.

The acetate salt of the title compound was made by adding glacial accetic acid (0.75 mL, 30 mmol) dropwise to the free base, 2-[2-[3-(2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]-ethyl-1-methylene]hydrazinecarboximidamide, (1.03 g,, 2.53 mmol, prepared above) in dichloromethane (10 mL). Solvent was removed *in vaccuo* at ambient temperature. Crude acetate salt was purified by flash column chromatography (20% to 100% of 1 : 10 : 40 acetic acid / methanol / dichloromethane in dichloromeethane) to give the title compound (0.91 g, 77%) as a white foam. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.81 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 1.7 Hz), 7.62 (ddd, 1H, J = 8.4, 7.5, 1.7 Hz), 7.54 (t, 1H, J = 5 Hzz), 7.09 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.02 (dt, 1H, J = 7.9, 0.9 Hz), 6.57 (br s, 1H), 6.50 (br s, 1H), 66.46 (br s, 1H), 4.05 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 4.01 (s, 3H), 2.68 (q, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.23 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{22}N_4O_5S$: 407.1 (M + H). Found: 407.0.

c) [3-[3-(2-Methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propylamino]guanidine diacetate: A solution of 2-[2-[3-(2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]ethyl-1-methylene]hydrazinecarboximidamide acetate (239 mg, 0.522 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, in 1 mL of THF was treated with 1.5 mL of 2M lithium borohydride in THF. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and quenched carefully with 10% hydrochloric acid. The reaction mixture was basified with 10% potassium carbonate solution, extracted into dichloromethane, dried (K_2CO_3), and concentrated. The residue (174 mg) was treated with 500 µL of acetic acid and concentrated. Chromatography through a 10g Waters Sep-Pak silica gel column eluting with dichloromethane / methanol / acetic acid (89 : 9.8 : 1.2) gave 102 mg of the title compound as a gum. ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 7.67 - 7.74

(m, 2H), 7.28 (d, 1H, J = 8 Hz), 7.05 (dt, 1H, J = 7, 1 Hz), 6.65 (br s, 1H), 65.46 (t, 1H, J = 2 Hz), 6.43 (br s, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 3.97 (t, 2H, J = 6 Hz), 2.95 (t, 2H, J = 77 Hz), (s, 3H), 1.92 (s, 6H), 1.90 (pentet, 2H, J = 6 Hz). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{24}N_4O_5S$: 409.2 (M + H). Founnd: 408.8.

Example 86

[3-[3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propylamino]guaniidine acetate

a) [3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propionaldehyde: SSulfur trioxide pyridine complex (480 mg, 3.0 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-[3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propanol (315 mg, 0.9 mmol), as prepared in step b of Example 6, *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (0.5 mL, 3.9 mmol) and dimaethylsulfoxide (0.2 mL, 2.8 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 hour and then quenched with 10% citric acid (30 mL). The mixture was extracted into dichloromethane (3 x40 mL), and the dichlorometthane solution was washed with 10% citric acid (30 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4. After removing the solvent *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (dichloromethane) to give the title compound as a colorless oil (260 mg, 83%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 9.84 (s, 1H), 8.11 (m, 1H), 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.78-7.81 (m, 2H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 4.24 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.27 (s, 3H).

b) [2-[3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]ethyl-1-methylene] ydrazinecarboximidamide hydrochloride: A solution of 3-[3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propionaldehyde (240 mg, 0.7 mmol), as prepared in the preceding step, and aminoguanidine nitrate (200 mg, 1.5 mmol) in ethanol (8 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. Water (20 mL) wass added to the reaction mixture. The precipitates were collected, washed with water (2 xx 15 mL) and diethyl ether (2 x 20 mL), and dried under high vacuum. The solid was suspeended in water (40 mL), treated with 2N sodium hydroxide (1.0 mL), and extracted into dichloromethane (3 x 50 mL). The organic phase was dried over K_2CO_3. After removing thhe solvent, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (1 mL), and the dichloromethanee solution was added to the solution of 1.5 mL of 0.6M HCl methanol in diethyl ether (50 mL) to give the title compound as a colorless solid (245 mg, 80%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.28

(m, 1H), 8.09 (m, 1H), 7.97-8.04 (m, 2H), 7.55 (br s, 5 H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 6.500 (s, 2H), 4.15 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.68 (m, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{19}N_5O_4S$: 402.1 (M + H), 4244.1 (M + Na), 440.1 (M + K). Found: 402.1, 424.1, 440.1.

c) -[3-(2-Cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propylamino]guanidine acetate: To a suspension of 2-[2-[3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]ethyl-1-methylene] hydrazinecarboximidamide hydrochloride (190 mg, 0.4 mmol), prepared in the preceding step, in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added lithium borohydride (2M, 3.0 mL, 6.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for two days under nitrogen. The solution was acidified (pH 2) with 10% HCl solution, and the mixture was stirred for 10 minutes. The solution was basified (pH 8-9) with 2N NaOH, and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 50 mL). The dichloromethane extracts were washed with brine (50 mL) and dried over K_2CO_3. After removing the solvent, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (90 : 9 : 1 dichloromethane / methanol / acetic acid) to give the title compound as a colorless gum (65 mg, 35%). ^{1}H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.30 (br s, 2H), 7.94-8.11 (m, 4H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 6.49 (s, 1H), 6.433 (s, 1H), 4.09 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.78 (m, 2H). Mass spectrum (MALDI-TOF, α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid matrix) calcd. for $C_{18}H_{21}N_5O_4S$: 404.1 (M + H). Found: 404.5.

Example 87

In vitro *Inhibition of Purified Enzymes*

Reagents: All buffer salts were obtained from Sigma Chemical Company (St. Louis, MO), and were of the highest purity available. The enzymes substrates, N-benzoyl-Phe-Val-Arg-*p*-nitroanilide (Sigma B7632), N-benzoyl-Ile-Glu-Gly-Arg-*p*-nitroanilide hydrochloride (Sigma B2291), N-*p*-Tosyl-Gly-Pro-Lys-*p*-nitroanilide (Sigma T6140), N-succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-*p*-nitroanilide (Sigma S7388) and N-CBZ-Val-Gly-Arg-*p*-nitroanilide (Sigma C7271) were obtained from Sigma. N-succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Arg-*p*-nitroanilide (BACHEM L-1720) and N-succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Val-*p*-nitroanilide (BACHEM L-1770) were obtained from BACHEM (King of Prussia, PA).

Human α-thrombin, human factor Xa and human plasmin were obtained from Enzyme Research Laboratories (South Bend, Indiana). Bovine α-chymotrypsin (Sigma

C4129), bovine trypsin (Sigma T8642) and human kidney cell urokinase (Sigma U5004) were obtained from Sigma. Human leukocyte elastase was obtained from Elastin Products (Pacific, MO).

K_i Determinations: All assays are based on the ability of the test compound to inhibit the enzyme catalyzed hydrolysis of a peptide *p*-nitroanilide substrate. In a typical K_i determination, substrate is prepared in DMSO, and diluted into an assay buffer consisting of 50 mM HEPES, 200 mM NaCl, pH 7.5. The final concentrations for each of the substrates is listed below. In general, substrate concentrations are lower than the experimentally determined value for K_m. Test compounds are prepared as a 1.0 mg/ml solution in DMSO. Dilutions are prepared in DMSO yielding 8 final concentrations encompassing a 200 fold concentration range. Enzyme solutions are prepared at the concentrations listed below in assay buffer.

In a typical K_i determination, into each well of a 96 well plate is pipetted 280 µL of substrate solution, 10 µL of test compound solution, and the plate allowed to thermally equilibrate at 37°C in a Molecular Devices plate reader for > 15 minutes. Reactions were initiated by the addition of a 10 µL aliquot of enzyme and the absorbance increase at 405 nm is recorded for 15 minutes. Data corresponding to less than 10% of the total substrate hydrolysis were used in the calculations. The ratio of the velocity (rates of change in absorbance as a function of time) for a sample containing no test compound is divided by the velocity of a sample containing test compound, and is plotted as a function of test compound concentration. The data are fit to a linear regression, and the value of the slope of the line calculated. The inverse of the slope is the experimentally determined K_i value.

Thrombin: Thrombin activity was assessed as the ability to hydrolyze the substrate N-succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Arg-*p*-nitroanilide. Substrate solutions were prepared at a concentration of 32 µM (32 µM<<K*m* = 180 µM) in assay buffer. Final DMSO concentration was 4.3%. Purified human α-thrombin was diluted into assay buffer to a concentration of 15 nM. Final reagent concentrations were: [thrombin] = 0.5 nM, [substrate N-succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Arg-p-nitroanilide] = 32 µM.

Factor X [FXa]: FXa activity was assessed as the ability to hydrolyze the substrate N-benzoyl-Ile-Glu-Gly-Arg-*p*-nitroanilide hydrochloride. Substrate solutions were prepared at a concentration of 51 µM (51<< K_m = 1.3 mM) in assay buffer. Final DMSO concentration was 4.3%. Purified activated human Factor X was diluted into assay buffer

to a concentration of 300 nM. Final reagent concentrations were: [FXXa] = 10 nM, [N-benzoyl-Ile-Glu-Gly-Arg-*p*-nitroanilide hydrochloride] = 51 μM.

Plasmin: Plasmin activity was assessed as the ability to hydrolyze the N-*p*-Tosyl-Gly-Pro-Lys-*p*-nitroanilide. Substrate solutions were prepared at aa concentration of 37 μM (37 μM<< K_m = 243 μM) in assay buffer. Final DMSO concentratition was 4.3%. Purified human plasmin was diluted into assay buffer to a concentration of 2240 nM. Final reagent concentrations were: [Plasmin] = 8 nM, [N-*p*-Tosyl-Gly-Pro-Lys-*p*-nitroanilide] = 37 μM.

Chymotrypsin: Chymotrypsin activity was assessed as the ability to hydrolyze N-succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-*p*-nitroanilide. Substrate solutions were pprepared at a concentration of 14 μM (14 μM<< K_m = 62 μM) in assay buffer. Final DMSO concentration was 4.3%. Purified bovine chymotrypsin was diluted into assay buffer to a concentration of 81 nM. Final reagent concentrations were: [Chymotrypsin] = 2.7 nM, [N-succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe-*p*-nitroanilide] = 14 μM.

Trypsin: Trypsin activity was assessed as the ability tto hydrolyze N-benzoyl-Phe-Val-Arg-*p*-nitroanilide. Substrate solutions were prepared at aa concentration of 13 μM (13 μM<< K_m = 291 μM) in assay buffer. Final DMSO concentratition was 4.3%. Purified bovine trypsin was diluted into assay buffer to a concentration of 1120 nM. Final reagent concentrations were: [Trypsin] = 4 nM, [N-benzoyl-Phe-Val-Arg-*p*-nitroanilide] = 13 μM.

Elastase: Elastase activity was assessed as the ability tto hydrolyze N-succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Val-*p*-nitroanilide. Substrate solutions were pprepared at a concentration of 19 μM (19 μM<< K_m = 89 μM) in assay buffer. Final DMSO concentration was 4.3%. Purified human leukocyte elastase was diluted into assayy buffer to a concentration of 750 nM. Final reagent concentrations were: [Elastasse] = 25 nM, [N-succinyl-Ala-Ala-Pro-Val-*p*-nitroanilide] = 19 μM.

Urokinase: Urokinase activity was assessed as the ability t to hydrolyze N-CBZ-Val-Gly-Arg-*p*-nitroanilide. Substrate solutions were prepared at a concentration of 100 μM (100 μM < K_m = 1.2mM) in assay buffer. Final DMSO concentratution was 4.3%. Purified human kidney urokinase was diluted into assay buffer to a concentratition of 1.2 μM. Final reagent concentrations were: [Urokinase] = 40 nM, and N-CBZ-Val-Gly-Arg-*p*-nitroanilide] = 100 mM.

The results of the compounds of Examples 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 82 and 83 aare shown in the following table.

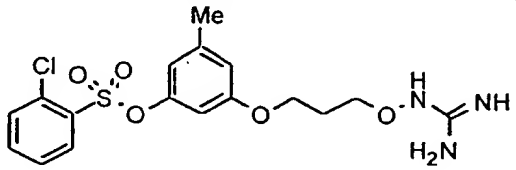
Table 1

Assay, K_i (nM) or (% inhibition at [nM])						
Compound (Eg. No.)	Thrombin	FXa	Chymotrypsin	Elastase	Plasmin	Trypsin
82	2.6	45000	(0% at 12500)	(0% at 12500)	(0% at 125600)	36000
83	7.2	(0% at 1400)	(0% at 1400)	(0% at 1400)	(0% at 14000)	(0% at 1400)
1	7.5	(0% at 13300)	(0% at 13300)	(0% at 13300)	(0% at 133000)	37000
2	10	(0% at 2600)	(0% at 2600)	(0% at 2600)	(0% at 26000)	(0% at 2600)
3	7	(0% at 21870)	(0% at 21870)	(0% at 21870)	(0% at 218870)	21000
8	10	(0% at 22490)	(0% at 22490)	(0% at 22490)	(0% at 224490)	25000
11	11	(0% at 21360)	(0% at 21360)	(0% at 21360)	(0% at 213060)	(0% at 21360)

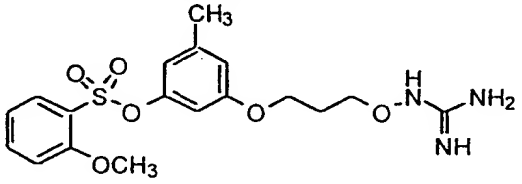
The results indicate that the compounds of the present invention aare inhibitors of proteases, including thrombin. In addition, the compounds of Examples 11, 2, 3, 8, 11, 82 and 83 are potent and highly selective inhibitors of thrombin.

Having now fully described this invention, it will be understood to thhose of ordinary skill in the art that the same can be performed within a wide and equivivalent range of conditions, formulations, and other parameters without affecting the scope cof the invention or any embodiment thereof. All patents and publications cited herein are fulilly incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

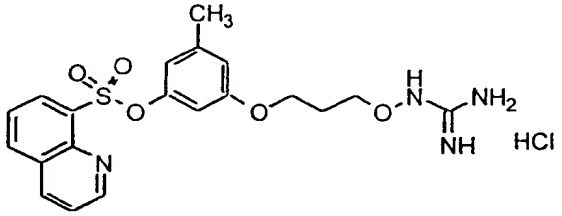
3-[3-(2-Chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine



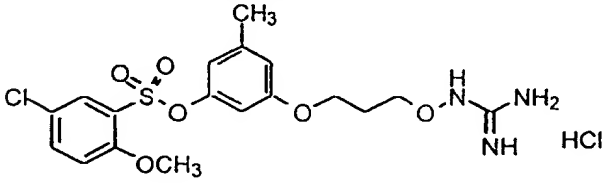
3-[3-(2-Methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine



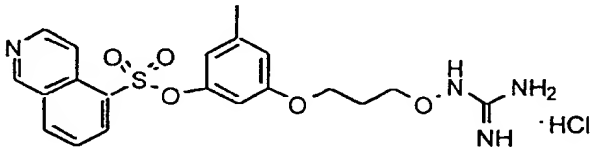
3-[5-Methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride



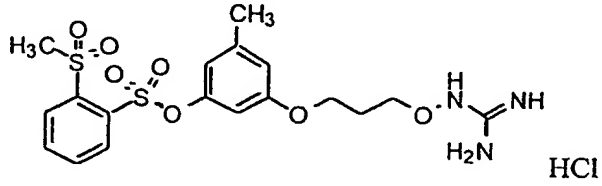
3-[3-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride



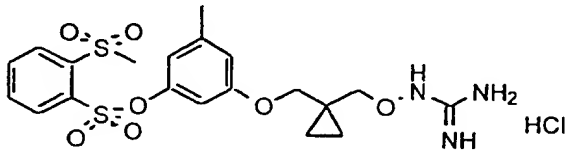
3-[3-(5-Isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride



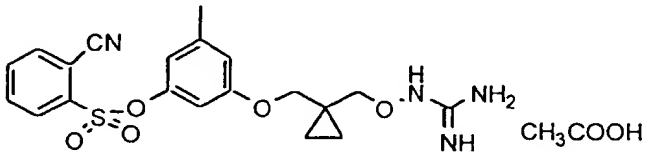
3-[5-Methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]proppoxy guanidine hydrochloride



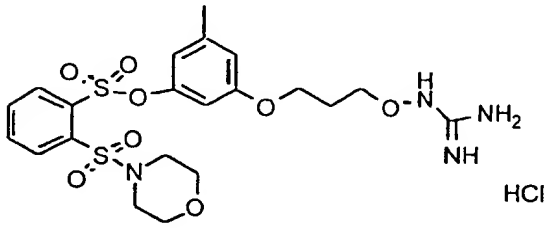
{3-[[5-Methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]methyl]cyclopropylmethoxy}guanidine hydrochloride :



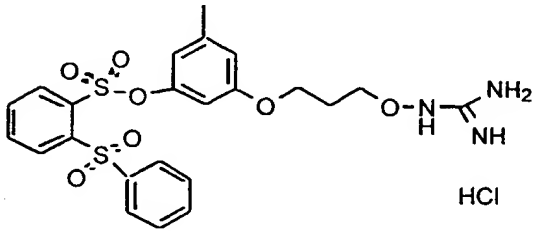
{1-[[5-Methyl-3-(2-cyanophenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methhyl] cyclopropylmethoxy}guanidine acetate



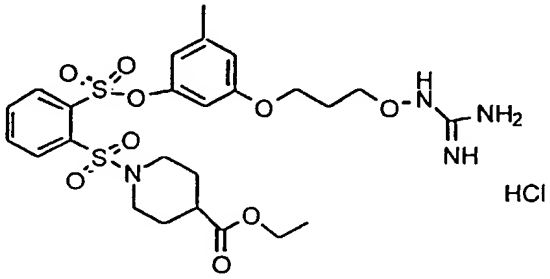
{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-morpholinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxyy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride



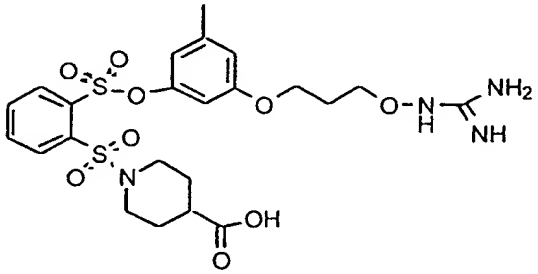
{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(phenylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride



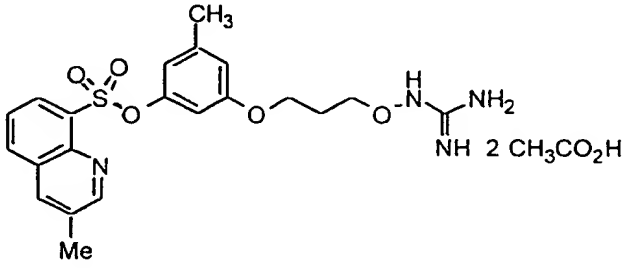
{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-ethyloxycarbonyl)piperidinylsulfonyl phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride



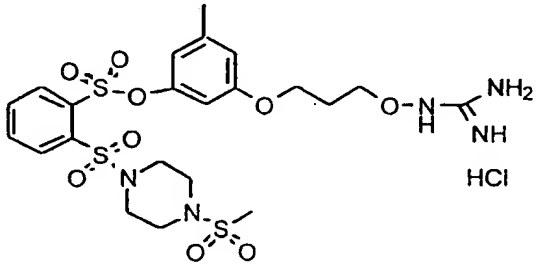
{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-carboxyl)piperidinylsulfonyl phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine



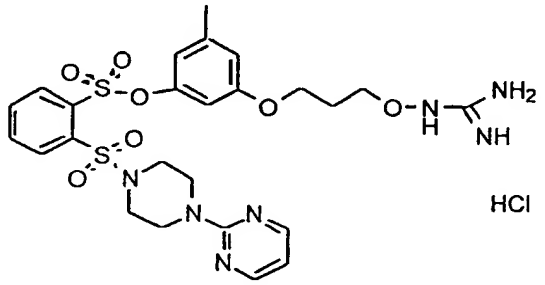
3-[5-Methyl-3-(3-methylquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguaanidine diacetate



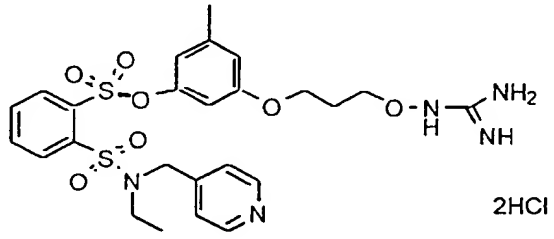
3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-methylsulfonylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)pheenyl sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine hydrochloride



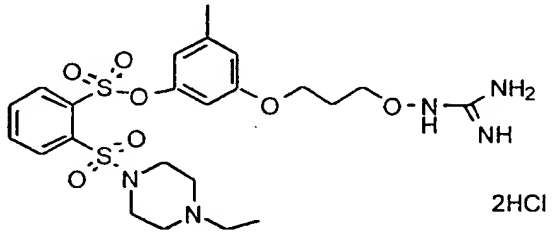
{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyrimidinyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenyl sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride



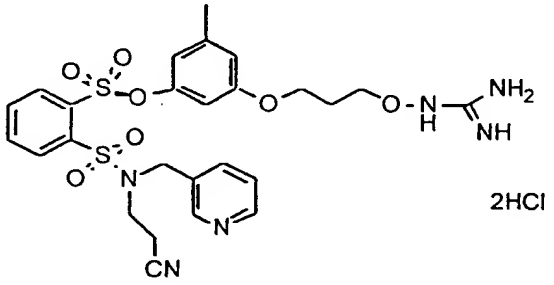
3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(4-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonnyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride



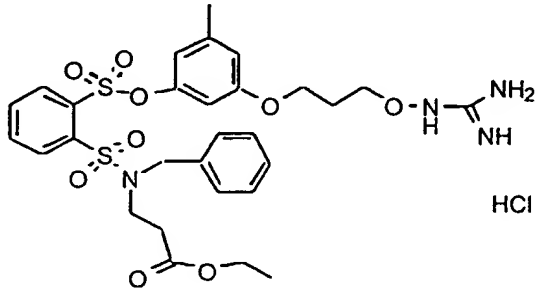
3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-ethylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride



3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-N-(3-pyridylmethyl)amnino sulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochlooride



3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-ethoxycarbonylethyl)-*N*-benzylaminosulfonnyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride



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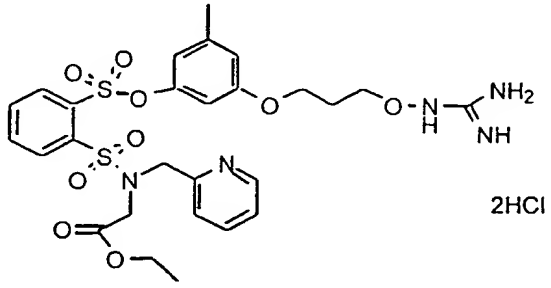
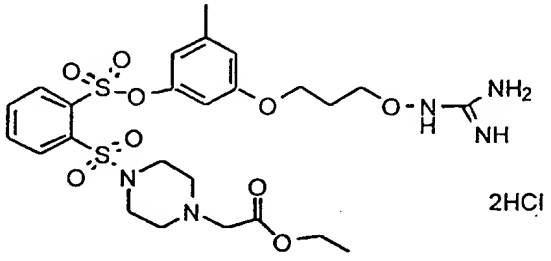
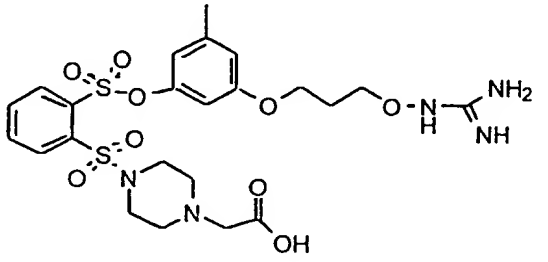


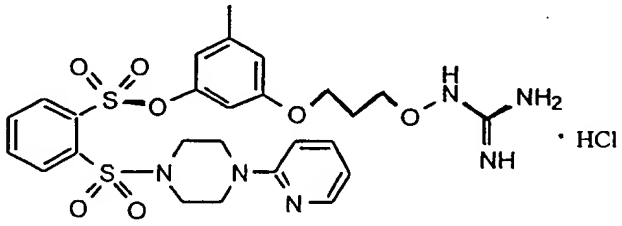
3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)piperazin-1-- ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochlloride



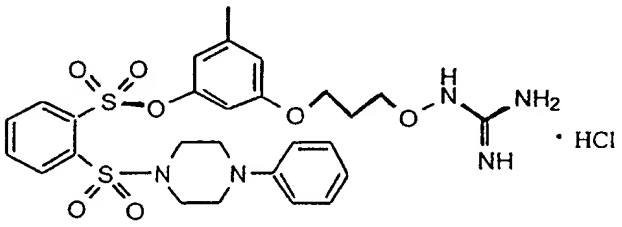
{3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-(carboxymethyl)piperazin-1- ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy}guanidine



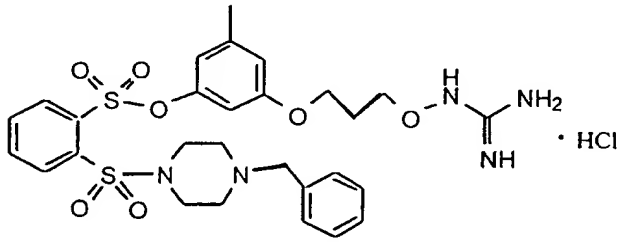
3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyridyl)piperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride



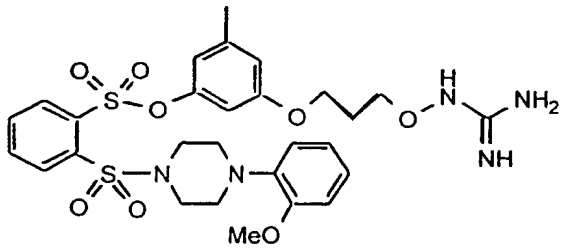
3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-phenylpiperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride



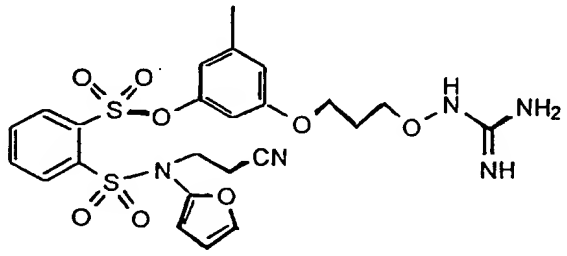
3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-benzylpiperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride



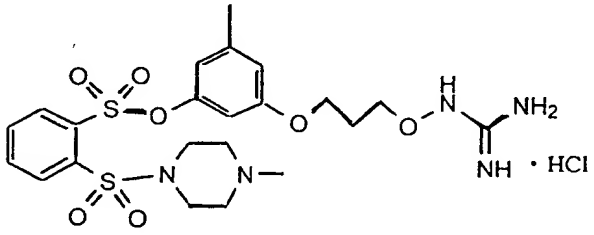
3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride



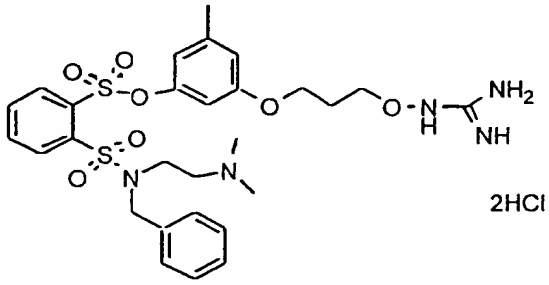
3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-*N*-(2-furanylmethyl) aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine



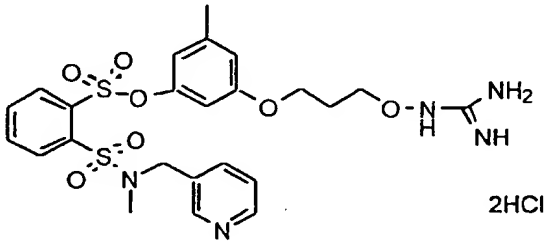
3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-methylpiperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride



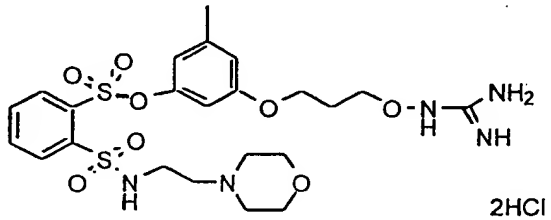
3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-benzyl-*N*-(2-(*N*,*N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)amino sulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride



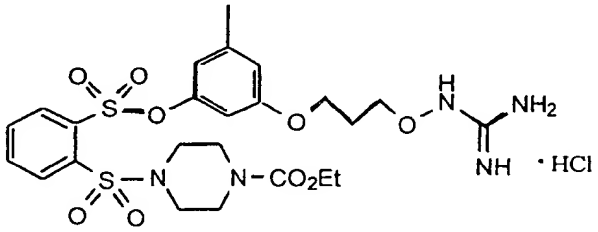
3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)amino sulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride



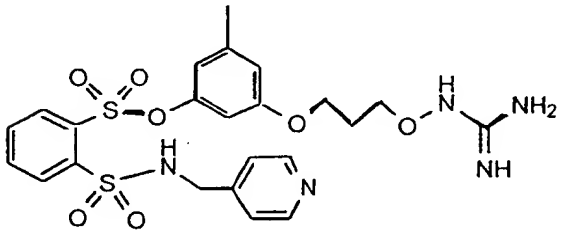
3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(2-(4-morpholinyl)ethylamino sulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride



3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride

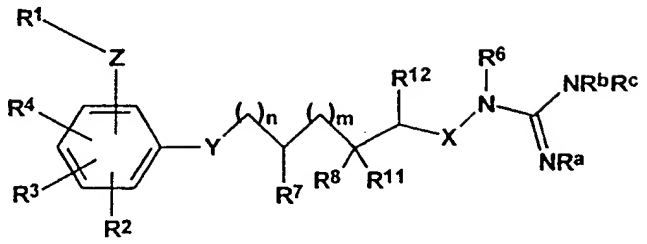


3-[5-Methyl-3-(2-(4-pyridylmethylaminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine



What Is Claimed Is:

1. A compound having the Formula *I*:



or a solvate, hydrate or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein:

R^1 is one of C_{3-8} alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl or hheteroaryl, any of which may be optionally substituted;

Z is one of $-NR^{10}SO_2-$, $-SO_2NR^{10}-$, $-NR^{10}C(R^yR^z)-$, $-C(R^yR^z)NR^{10.0}-$, $-OSO_2-$, $-SO_2O-$, $-OC(R^yR^z)-$, $-C(R^yR^z)O-$, $-NR^{10}CO-$ or $-CONR^{10}-$;

R^y and R^z are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl:l, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, carboxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylaminoalkyl, dialkylamiinoalkyl or carboxy;

R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloaalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, trifluoromethyl, halogen, hydroxyalkyl, cyyano, nitro, carboxamido, $-CO_2R^x$, $-CH_2OR^x$ or $-OR^x$, or when present on adjacent carbbon atoms, R^2 and R^3 may also be taken together to form one of $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$ or $--(CH_2)_q-$, where q is from 2 to 6, and R^4 is defined as above;

R^x, in each instance, is independently one of hydrogen, alkyl or cyclloalkyl wherein said alkyl or cycloalkyl groups may optionally have one or more unnsaturations;

Y is one of $-O-$, $-NR^{10}-$, $-S-$, $-CHR^{10}-$ or a covalent bond;

X is oxygen or NR^9;

R^9 is one of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, wherein said alkyl, ccycloalkyl or aryl can be optionally substituted with amino, monoalkylamino, dialkylamiino, alkoxy, hydroxy, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acylamino, cyano or trifluoromethyl;

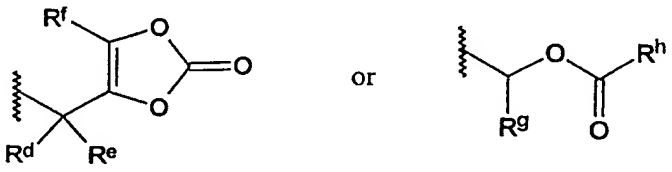
R^6 is one of hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylamino(C_{2-10})alkyl, dialkylamino(C_{2-10})alkyl or carboxyalkyl;

R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, aaralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylaminoalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl or carboxyalkyl; or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_y-$, where y is zero (a bond), 1 oor 2, while R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above; or R^7 and R^{12} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_q-$, where q is zero (a bond), or 1 to 8, while R^8 and R^{11} are defined as above; or R^8 and R^{11} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_r-$, where r is 2-8, while R^7 and R^{12} are defined as abbove;

R^{10}, in each instance, is independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylamino(C_{2-10})alkyl, dialkylamino(C_{2-10}),)alkyl or carboxyalkyl;

R^a, R^b and R^c are independently hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aaryloxy, aralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy, cyano or $-CO_2R^w$;

R^w is alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl,



where R^d and R^e are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl or phenyl, R^f is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl or phenyl, R^g is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl or phenyl, and R^h is aralkyl or C_{1-6} alkyl;

n is from zero to 8; and m is from zero to 4.

2. A compound of claim 1, wherein R^1 is one of C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{4-7-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-8} alkenyl, C_{2-8} alkynyl or C_{6-14} aryl, any of which is optionally substitutedd.

3. A compound of claim 1, wherein R^1 is one of C_{3-8} alkyl, C_{4-7}, cycloalkyl, C_{2-8} alkenyl, C_{2-8} alkynyl or C_{6-14} aryl, any of which is optionally substitutedd by one or two moieties independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, hyddroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, halogen, alkoxy, aminoalkoxy, aminoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxyalkoxy, cyano, aryl, amino, monoalkylamino, dialkylamino, carboxxy,

carboxyalkyl, carboxyalkoxy, mono(hydroxyalkyl)amino, bis(hydroxyalkyl)amino, mono(carboxyalkyl)amino, bis(carboxyalkyl)amino, alkoxycarbonylamino, , alkoxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, alkenylcarbonyl, alkynylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkenylsulfonyl, alkynylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonamido, arylsulfonamido, aralkylsulfonamido, amidino, guanidino, alkyliminoamino, formyliminoamino, trifluoromethoxy, perfluoroethoxy and and $R^{13}R^{14}NSO_2$–, where

R^{13} and R^{14} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, carboxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, mono- and di-alkylaminoalkyl, or R^{13} and R^{14} can be taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to form a three to seven membered ring, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms in addition to said nitrogen, such as oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen (NR^{15}), said ring being preferably saturated, and said ring having one or two optional substituents, wherein said optional substituents and R^{15} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, carboxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, mono- and di-alkylaminoalkyl, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxamido, formyl, alkanoyl, aroyl, aralkanoyl, sulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, sulfonamido, phosphonyl, phosphoramido, or phosphinyl.

4. A compound of claim 1, wherein R^1 is heteroaryl, optionally substituted by one or more of hydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, halogen, C_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, amino, mono(C_{1-6})alkylamino, di(C_{1-6})alkylamino, cyano, amidino, guanidino, carboxyalkoxy, trifluoromethoxy or perfluoroethoxy.

5. A compound of claim 1, wherein R^1 is pyridyl, pyrazolyl, thiophenyl, chromenyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiadiazolyl, quinazolinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl or tetrahydroquinolinyl, any of which is optionally substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl,

halogen, C_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, amino, mono(C_{1-6})alkylamino, di(C_{1-6})alkylaamino, cyano, amidino, guanidino, carboxyalkoxy, trifluoromethoxy and perfluoroethoxyy.

6. A compound of claim 1, wherein Y is one of -O-, -NR^{10}- or a covalent bond, and R^{10} in each instance is one of hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, benzyl, phenetthyl, C_{2-10}hydroxyalkyl or C_{2-7}carboxyalkyl.

7. A compound of claim 6, wherein Y is -O-.

8. A compound of claim 1, wherein Z is –SO_2NR^{10}–, –SO_2O– , or –CH_2O–.

9. A compound of claim 1, wherein R^a, R^b and R^c are hydrogen.

10. A compound of claim 1, wherein R^7 and R^8 and R^{11} and R^{12} are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{6-10}ar(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{6-10}aryl, C_{2-10}hydroxyyalkyl or C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl.

11. A compound of claim 1, wherein R^7 and R^8 are taken togethher to form –$(CH_2)_y$– , and y is 0, 1 or 2.

12. A compound of claim 1, wherein n is from 1 to 4.

13. A compound of claim 1, wherein m is zero, 1, 2 or 3.

14. A compound of claim 1, wherein m and n are each zero and R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are each hydrogen.

15. A compound of claim 1, wherein R^2 and R^4 are hydrogen annd R^3 is methyl.

16. A compound of claim 1, wherein:

R^1 is one of C_{6-10} aryl, pyridinyl, thiophenyl (i.e., thiophene) quinazolinyl, quinolinyl or tetrahydroquinolinyl, any of which is optionally substituted byy one or two of hydroxy, nitro, trifluoromethyl, halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} aminoalkyl, C_{1-6} aminoalkoxy, amino, mono(C_{1-4})alkylamino, di(C_{1-4})alkylamino, C_{2-6} alkoxycarbonylamino, C_{2-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-6} hydroxyalkoxy, C_{2-10} mono(carboxyalkyl)amino, bis(C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl)amino, C_{6-14} ar(C_{1-6}) alkoxycarbonyl, C_{2-6} alkynylcarbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{2-6} alkenylsulfonyl, C_{2-6} alkynylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonamido, C_{6-10} arylsulfonamido, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonamido, amidino, guanidino, C_{1-6} alkyliminoamino, formyliminoamino, C_{2-6} carboxyalkoxy, C_{2-6} carboxyalkyl, carboxyalkylamino, cyano, trifluoromethoxy, perfluoroethoxy and $R^{13}R^{14}NSO_2$–;

R^{13} and R^{14} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, carboxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, mono- and di-alkylaminoalkyl, or R^{13} and R^{14} can be taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to form a three to seven membered ring, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms in addition to said nitrogen, such as oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen (NR^{15}), said ring being preferably saturated, and said ring having one or two optional substituents, wherein said optional substituents and R^{15} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, carboxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, mono- and di-alkylaminoalkyl, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxamido, formyl, alkanoyl, aroyl, aralkanoyl, sulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, sulfonamido, phosphonyl, phosphoramido, or phosphinyl;

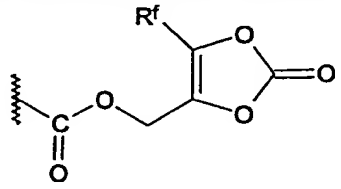
Z is one of $–SO_2O–$, $–SO_2NR^{10}–$, $–C(R^yR^z)O–$ or $–OC(R^yR^z)–$, where R^y and R^z are each hydrogen;

R^2, R^3 and R^4 are independently one of hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-8} cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl, trifluoromethyl, halogen, hydroxy(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyano, nitro, carboxamido, carboxy, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-4} alkoxymethyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy; or alternatively, R^2 and

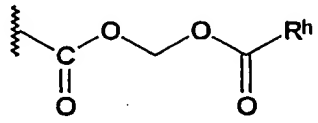
R^3, when present on adjacent carbon atoms, may also be taken together to form one of $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$ or $-(CH_2)_q-$, where q is from 2 to 6, and R^4 is as defined above;

Y is one of $-O-$, $-S-$, $-NR^{10}-$, or a covalent bond;

R^a, R^b and R^c are each one of hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, hydroxy, C_{1-4} alkkoxy, phenoxy, C_{1-4} alkyloxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, cyano,



or



where R^h is benzyl, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, *sec*-butyl or *t*-butyl, and where R^f is hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^6 is one of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-10} aminoalkyl, mono(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, di(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl or C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl;

R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are independently one of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl or C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl, or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_y-$ where y is zero, 1 or 2, while R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above; or R^7 and R^{12} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_q-$, where q is zero (a bond), or 1, 2 or 3, while R^8 aand R^{11} are defined as above; or R^8 and R^{11} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_r-$, where r is 2, 3, or 4, while R^7 and R^{12} are defined as above;

R^9 is hydrogen, or C_{1-10} alkyl, optionally substituted with amino, mono(C_{1-4})alkylamino, C_{1-6} alkoxy, hydroxy, carboxy, phenyl, C_{1-4} alkyloxycarbonyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-6} acylamino, cyano or trifluoromethyl;

R^{10}, in each instance, is independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, benzyl, , phenyl, C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-10} aminoalkyl, C_{1-4} monoalkylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, C_{1-4} dialkylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl or C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl;

n is from zero to 8; and m is from zero to 4.

17. A compound of claim 1, wherein:

R^1 is one of phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, thiophenyl, quinolinyl or isoquinolinyl, optionally substituted by one or two of chloro, methoxy, methyl, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, amino or dimethylamino;

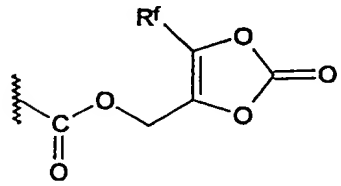
Z is one of $-SO_2O-$, $-SO_2NR^{10}-$, $-CH_2O-$ or $-OCH_2-$;

R^2 and R^3 are hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, or R^2 and R^3 may also be taken together to form $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$;

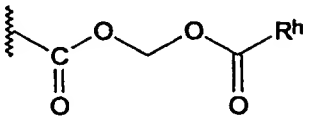
R^4 is one of hydrogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl;

Y is one of O, NR^{10} or a covalent bond;

R^a, R^b and R^c are hydrogen, hydroxy,



or



where R^h is benzyl or *t*-butyl, and where R^f is hydrogen or methyl;

R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-4} carboxyalkyl, C_{2-4} aminoalkyl, dimethylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, or methylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl;

R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are independently one of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl or C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl, or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_y-$ where y is zero, 1 or 2, while R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above; or R^7 and R^{12} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_q-$, where q is zero (a bond), or 1, 2 or 3, while R^8 aand R^{11} are defined as above; or R^8 and R^{11} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_r-$, where r is 2, 3 or 4, while R^7 and R^{12} are defined as above;

R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

R^{10}, in each instance, is independently hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} hyddroxyalkyl, C_{2-4} carboxyalkyl, C_{2-4} aminoalkyl, dimethylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, methylaminoo(C_{2-8})alkyl;

n is from zero to 4; and m is zero, 1, 2 or 3.

18. A compound of claim 1, wherein:

R^1 is phenyl, substituted by C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl or $NR^{13}R^{14}NSO_2-$, where

R^{13} and R^{14} are independently selected from the group consisting off hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, pyridyl, pyridyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyanoo(C_{1-4})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-4})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{1-4})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(CC_{1-4})alkyl, or

R^{13} and R^{14} can be taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to form a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of N-morpholinosulfonyl, N-piperazinylsulfonyl (optionally N' substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarbonyl, morpholino or C_{6-10} arylcarbonyl), N-pyrrolylsulfonyl, N-piperidinylsulfonyl, N-pyrrolidinylsulfonyl, N-dihydropyridylsulfonyl, N-indolylsulfonyl, wherein said heterocyclic ring can be optionally substituted with one or two of C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4})alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyano(C_{1-6})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{1-4})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{1-4})alkyl, carboxy, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carboxamido, formyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{6-10} aroyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-1-4})alkanoyl, sulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxysulfonyl, sulfonamido, phosphonyl, , phosphoramido, or phosphinyl;

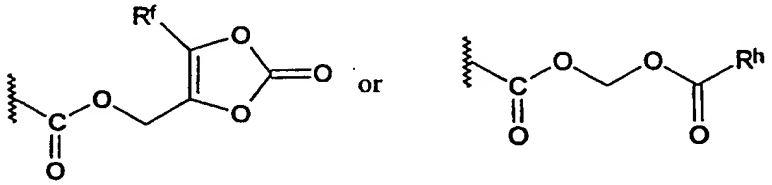
Z is one of $-SO_2O-$, $-SO_2NR^{10}-$, $-CH_2O-$ or $-OCH_2-$;

R^2 and R^3 are hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl, or R^2 and R^3 may also be taken together to form $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$;

R^4 is one of hydrogen, methyl, methoxy or trifluoromethyl;

Y is one of O, NR^{10} or a covalent bond;

R^a, R^b and R^c are hydrogen, hydroxy,



where R^h is benzyl or *t*-butyl, and where R^f is hydrogen or methyl;

R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-4} carboxyalkyl, C_{2-4-4} aminoalkyl, dimethylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, or methylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl;

R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are independently one of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl or C_{2-10} carboxyalkyl, or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_y-$ where y is zero, 1 or 2, while R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above; or R^7 and R^{12} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_q-$, where q is zero (a bond), or 1, 2 or 3, while R^8 aand R^{11} are

defined as above; or R^8 and R^{11} are taken together to form $-(CH_2)_r-$, where r is 2, 3 or 4, while R^7 and R^{12} are defined as above;

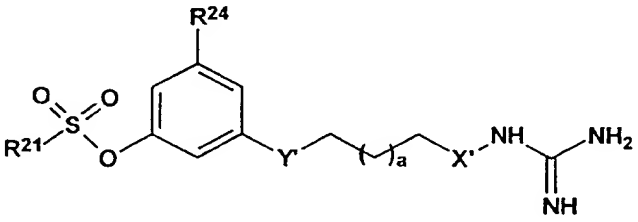
R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

R^{10}, in each instance, is independently hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-4} carboxyalkyl, C_{2-4} aminoalkyl, dimethylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, methylaminoo(C_{2-8})alkyl;

n is from zero to 4; and m is zero, 1, 2 or 3.

19. A compound of claim 1, wherein the moiety $-Z-R^1$ is attached to the benzene ring in a position *meta-* to Y.

20. A compound having the formula:



(III)

or a solvate, hydrate, pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof: wherein

R^{21} is one of phenyl, naphthyl, thiophenyl, quinolinyl or isoquinolinyl, optionally substituted by one or two substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, methoxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, aamino or dimethylamino; and when R^{21} is phenyl, said phenyl can be optionally subsstituted by C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonnamido, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonamido, *N*-morpholinosulfonyl, or $R^{22}R^{23}NSO_2-$, whhere R^{22} and R^{23} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, pyridyl, pyridyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyanoo(C_{1-4})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-4})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{1-4})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{1-4})alkyl, or R^{22} and R^{23} can be taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to form a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of N-morpholinosulfonyl,

N-piperazinylsulfonyl (optionally N' substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcaarbonyl, morpholino or C_{6-10} arylcarbonyl), N-pyrrolylsulfonyl, N-piperidinylsulfonnyl, N-pyrrolidinylsulfonyl, N-dihydropyridylsulfonyl, N-indolylsulfonyl, wheerein said heterocyclic ring can be optionally substituted with one or two of C_{1-4} alkyyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4})alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyano(C_{1-6})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{1-4})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{1-4})alkyl, carboxy, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carboxamido, formyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{6-10} aroyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkanoyl, sulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxysulfonyl, sulfonamido, phosphonyl,, phosphoramido, or phosphinyl;

R^{24} is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

Y' is one of O, NR^{10} or a covalent bond hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl C_{2-10} aminoalkyl, C_{2-7} carboxyalkyl, mono(C_{1-1-4} alkyl)amino(C_{1-8})alkyl, and di(C_{1-4} alkyl)amino(C_{1-8})alkyl; and

a and b are 0, 1 or 2;

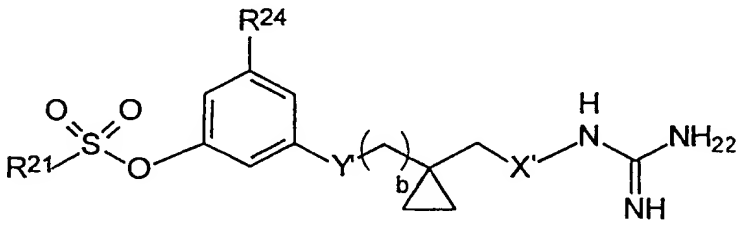
X' is O or NR^{29}; and

R^{29} is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl.

21. A compound of claim 20, wherein:

R^{24} is methyl; Y' is O; a is one; and X' is O or NH.

22. A compound having the formula:



or a solvate, hydrate, pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof;

wherein

R^{21} is one of phenyl, naphthyl, thiophenyl, quinolinyl or isoquinolinnyl, optionally substituted by one or two substituents independently selected from the grouup consisting of halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, methoxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, aamino or dimethylamino; and when R^{21} is phenyl, said phenyl can be optionally subsstituted by C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonnamido, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-6}) alkylsulfonamido, *N*-morpholinosulfonyl, or $R^{22}R^{23}NSO_2$–, where R^{22} and R^{23} are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, pyridyl, pyridyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, carboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyanoo(C_{1-4})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-4})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{1-4})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(CC_{1-4})alkyl, or R^{22} and R^{23} can be taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached to form a heterocyclic ring selected from the group consisting of N-morpholinnosulfonyl, N-piperazinylsulfonyl (optionally N' substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} hydroxxyalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} aryl(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylcarrbonyl, morpholino or C_{6-10} arylcarbonyl), N-pyrrolylsulfonyl, N-piperidinylsulfonyyl, N-pyrrolidinylsulfonyl, N-dihydropyridylsulfonyl, N-indolylsulfonyl, wherrein said heterocyclic ring can be optionally substituted with one or two of C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-4})alkyl, heterocycle, heterocycloalkyl, carbboxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4})alkoxycarbonyl(C_{1-4})alkyl, cyano(C_{1-6})alkyl, hydroxy(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy(C_{1-4})alkyl, mono- and di-(C_{1-4})alkylamino(C_{1-4})alkyl, carboxy, C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl, carboxamido, formyl, C_{1-6} alkanoyl, C_{6-10} aroyl, C_{6-10} ar(C_{1-1-4})alkanoyl, sulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxysulfonyl, sulfonamido, phosphonyl, , phosphoramido, or phosphinyl;

R^{24} is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

X' is O or NR^{29}; and

R^{29} is hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl;

Y′ is one of O, NR^{10} or a covalent bond hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-10} aar(C_{1-6})alkyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{2-10} hydroxyalkyl C_{2-10} aminoalkyl, C_{2-7} carboxyalkyl, mono(C_{1-4-4} alkyl)amino(C_{1-8})alkyl, and di(C_{1-4} alkyl)amino(C_{1-8})alkyl; and

b is 0, 1 or 2.

23. A compound of claim 1, which is one of

3-[3-(2-chlorophenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine;

3-[3-(2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(quinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydroochloride;

3-[3-(5-chloro-2-methoxyphenylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguaanidine hydrochloride;

3-[3-(5-isoquinolinylsulfonyloxy)-5-methylphenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-[2-(methylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy]phenoxy]propoxyguaanidine hydrochloride;

1-[[5-methyl-3-(2-methylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]methyl] cyclopropylmethoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-morpholinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(phenylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguannidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethyloxycarbonyl)piperidinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-carboxyl)piperidinylsulfonylphenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(3-methylquinolinyl-8-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidiline diacetate;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-methylsulfonylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyrimidinyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-(4-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethylpiperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-ethoxycarbonylethyl)-*N*-benzylaminosulfonyl)phenyl-sulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)-*N*-(2-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(carboxymethyl)piperazin-1-ylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-pyridyl)piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-phenylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-benzylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylooxy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-(2-cyanoethyl)-*N*-(2-furanylmethyl)aminosulfonyl) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-methylpiperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-benzyl-*N*-(2-(*N*,*N*-dimethylamino)ethyl)aminosulfonyl]) phenylsulfonyloxy)phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-(3-pyridylmethyl)aminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

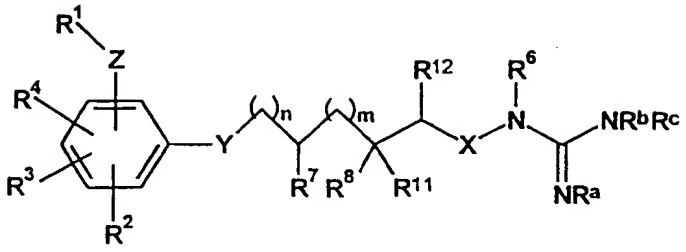
3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(2-(4-morpholinyl)ethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy))phenoxy] propoxyguanidine dihydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonylo»xy)phenoxy] propoxyguanidine hydrochloride;

3-[5-methyl-3-(2-(4-pyridylmethylaminosulfonyl)phenylsulfonyloxy) phenoxy]propoxyguanidine;

or a hydrochloride or acetate salt thereof.

24. A compound having the Formula *I*:



I

or a solvate, hydrate or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein:

R^1 is one of alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl or heteroaryl, any of which may be optionally substituted;

Z is one of $-NR^{10}SO_2-$, $-SO_2NR^{10}-$, $-NR^{10}C(R^yR^z)-$, $-C(R^yR^z)NR^{10}O-$, $-OSO_2-$, $-SO_2O-$, $-OC(R^yR^z)-$, $-C(R^yR^z)O-$, $-NR^{10}CO-$ or $-CONR^{10}-$;

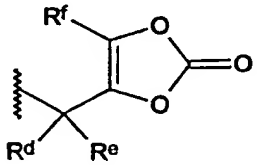
R^y and R^z are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, carboxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylaminoalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl or carboxy;

R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, trifluoromethyl, halogen, hydroxyalkyl, cyano, nitro, carboxamido, $-CO_2R^x$, $-CH_2OR^x$ or $-OR^x$, or when present on adjacent carbon atoms, R^2 and R^3 may also be taken together to form one of $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$ or $--(CH_2)_q--$, where q is from 2 to 6, and R^4 is defined as above;

R^x, in each instance, is independently one of hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl wherein said alkyl or cycloalkyl groups may optionally have one or more unsaturations;

Y is one of $-O-$, $-NR^{10}-$, $-S-$, $-CHR^{10}-$ or a covalent bond;

R^w is alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl,



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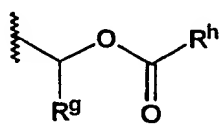
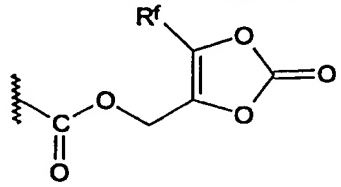


where R^d and R^e are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl or pheenyl, R^f is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl or phenyl, R^g is hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl or phenyl, and R^h is aralkyl or C_{1-6} alkyl; and:

A. R^7 and R^{12} are taken together to form —$(CH_2)_o$—, where o is 1, 2 orr 3;

R^{11} is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl or carboxyalkyl; IR^8 is hydrogen;

R^a, R^b and R^c are hydrogen, hydroxy,



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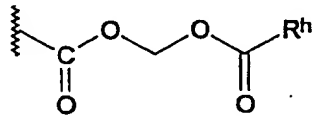


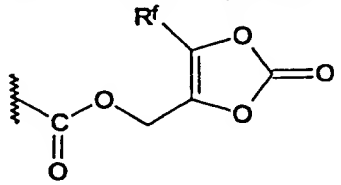
where R^h is benzyl or *t*-butyl, and where R^f is hydrogen or methyl; aand

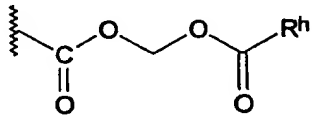
R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-4} carboxyalkyl, C_{2-44} aminoalkyl, dimethylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, or methylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl; or

B. R^7 is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl or carboxyalkyl;

R^8 and R^{12} are taken together to form —CH_2—CH_2—$(CH_2)_p$—, wheere p is 1, 2 or 3; R^7 is hydrogen; and

R^a, R^b and R^c are hydrogen, hydroxy,



or


where R^h is benzyl or *t*-butyl, and where R^f is hydrogen or methyl; aand

R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} hydroxyalkyl, C_{2-4} carboxyalkyl, C_{2-44} aminoalkyl, dimethylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl, or methylamino(C_{2-8})alkyl; or

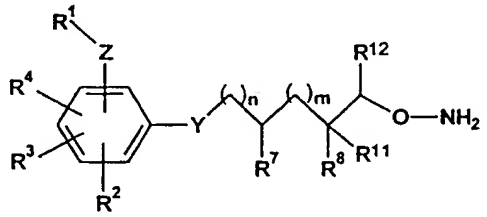
C. R^6 and R^b are taken together to form =CH—N=CH—NH— or —CH_2—$(CH_2)_r$—, where r is 1, 2 or 3; R^a is hydrogen or hydroxy;

R^c is hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, alkoxycaarbamoyloxy, cyano or —CO_2R^w—, where R^w is as defined above; R^7 and R^8 are eeach independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl onr carboxyalkyl, or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form —$(CH_2)_y$—, where y is zeroɔ, 1 or 2; R^{11} is

hydrogen; and R^{12} is one of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, whherein said alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl can be optionally substituted with amino, monoalkylamino, dialkylamino, alkoxy, hydroxy, carboxy, alkoxyccarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarbonyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acylamino, cyyano or trifluoromethyl; or

D. R^a and R^c are taken together to form —CH_2—$(CH_2)_s$—, where s is : 1 or 2; and R^6 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyloxxy, cyano or —CO_2R^w—, where R^w is as defined above; R^7 and R^8 are each indeependently one of hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl or carboxyalkyl, or] R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form –$(CH_2)_y$–, where y is zero, 1 or 2; R^{11} is hyddrogen; and R^{12} is one of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl or aryl, wherein said alkyl, cyycloalkyl or aryl can be optionally substituted with amino, monoalkylamino, dialkyl/lamino, alkoxy, hydroxy, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkoxycarboonyl, aryl, heteroaryl, acylamino, cyano or trifluoromethyl.

25. A compound having Formula *IX*:



IX

wherein

R^1 is one of alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl or heteeroaryl, any of which may be optionally substituted;

Z is one of –$NR^{10}SO_2$–, –SO_2NR^{10}–, –$NR^{10}C(R^yR^z)$–, –$C(R^yR^z)NR^{10}$–, –OSO_2–, –SO_2O–, –$OC(R^yR^z)$–, –$C(R^yR^z)O$–, –$NR^{10}CO$– or –$CONR^{10}$–;

R^y and R^z are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyyl, aryl, aralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, carboxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylaminoalkyl, dialkylamminoalkyl or carboxy;

R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, cyclooalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, trifluoromethyl, halogen, hydroxyalkyl, ‹ cyano, nitro, carboxamido, –CO_2R^x, –CH_2OR^x or –OR^x, or when present on adjacent caarbon atoms, R^2

and R^3 may also be taken together to form one of -CH=CH-CH=CH- or --$(CH_2)_q$-, where q is from 2 to 6, and R^4 is defined as above;

R^x, in each instance, is independently one of hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl wherein said alkyl or cycloalkyl groups may optionally have one or more unsaturations;

Y is one of -O-, -NR^{10}-, -S-, -CHR^{10}- or a covalent bond;

R^7, R^8, R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, aaralkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylaminoalkyl, dialkyllaminoalkyl or caarboxyalkyl; or R^7 and R^8 are taken together to form -$(CH_2)_y$-, where q is zero (a bond), 1 cor 2, while R^{11} and R^{12} are defined as above; or R^7 and R^{12} are defined as above; or R^8 andd R^{11} are taken together to form -$(CH_2)_r$-, where r is 2-8, while R^7 and R^{12} are defined as aabove;

R^{10}, in each instance, is independently one of hydrogen, alkyl, aralkkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, monoalkylamino(C_{2-10})alkyl, dialkylamino($C_{2-10.0}$)alkyl, carboxyalkyl or alkoxycarbonylalkyl;

n is from zero to 8; and

m is from zero to 4.

26. A pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting proteolysis in a a mammal, comprising an amount of a compound of any one of claims 1, 16, 17, 18, 220, 22 or 23 effective to inhibit proteolysis, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier oor diluent.

27. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 26, comprising ann amount of said compound effective to inhibit a trypsin-like protease.

28. A method of inhibiting proteolysis in a mammal, comprisinng administering to the mammal a composition of claim 26.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein a trypsin-like protease is i inhibited.

30. A method of treating pancreatitis, thrombosis, ischemia, strroke, restenosis, emphysema or inflammation in a mammal, comprising adminisstering to the mammal a composition of claim 26.

31. A method of inhibiting thrombin-induced platelet aggregatioon and clotting of fibrinogen in plasma, comprising administering to the mammal a compossition of claim 26.

32. A method for inhibiting thrombin in blood comprising addinng to the blood a compound of claim 1.

33. A method for inhibiting formation of blood platelet aggregattes in blood comprising adding to the blood a compound of claim 1.

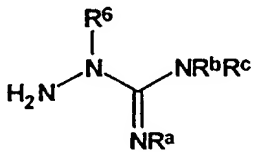
34. A method for inhibiting thrombus formation in blood comprrising adding to the blood a compound of claim 1.

35. In a device used in blood collection, blood circulation, and bblood storage wherein said device includes an effective amount of a thrombin inhibiting ccompound or macromolecule as an anticoagulant, either embedded in, or physically linkeed to, one or more materials that form the structure of said device, the improvement comnprising employing as said thrombin inhibitor one or more compounds as claimed inn claim 1.

36. The device of claim 35, wherein said device is a catheter, bldood dialysis machine, blood collection syringe, blood collection tube, blood line or extraacorporeal blood circuit.

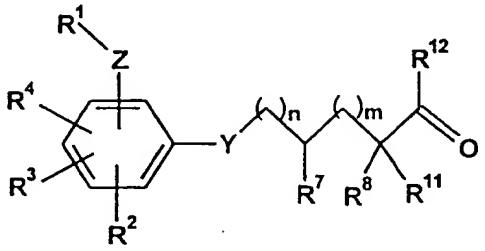
37. The device of claim 35, wherein said device is a stent that cean be surgically inserted into a mammal.

38. A process for preparing an aminoguanidine compound of cldaim 1, comprising reacting an aminoguanidine of the formula



VII

wherein R^9, R^a, R^b and R^c are defined in claim 1, with a carbonyl-containinng compound of the formula



VIII

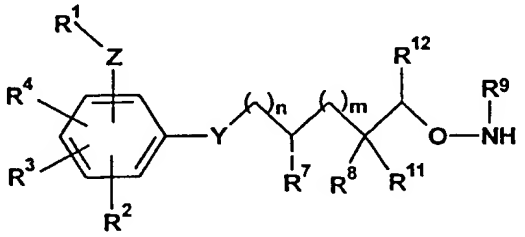
wherein R^1-R^4, Z, Y, n, m, R^7, R^8, $R^{11}$and R^{12} are defined in claim 1 to formm an amidinohydrazone, and thereafter selectively reducing the hydrazone carboon to nitrogen double bond of the amidinohydrazone.

39. The process of claim 38, wherein the aminoguanidine of Foormula *II* is provided as a hydrochloride, acetate or nitrate salt.

40. The process of claim 38, wherein the reaction is conducted ! at ambient temperature using an alcohol as a solvent.

41. The process of claim 38, wherein an acid is added to the reaaction mixture.

42. A process for preparing an alkoxyguanidine compound of cclaim 1, comprising reacting an alkoxyamine compound of the formula



IX

wherein R^1-R^4, Z, Y, n, m, R^7, R^8, R^9, $R^{11}$and R^{12} are defined in claim 1, wvith a guanidinylating reagent.

43. The process of claim 42, wherein said guanidinylating reageent is aminoiminosulfonic acid, optionally substituted 1*H*- pyrazole-1-carboxamiddines, or N,N'-bis(tert-butoxycarbonyl) S-methyl isothiourea.

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(74) Agents: GOLDSTEIN, Jorge, A. et al.; Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C., Suite 600, 1100 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20005-3934 (US).

(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, , AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DEE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, HKG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MGG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SEE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YUU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZWV), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TMM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,I, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, , CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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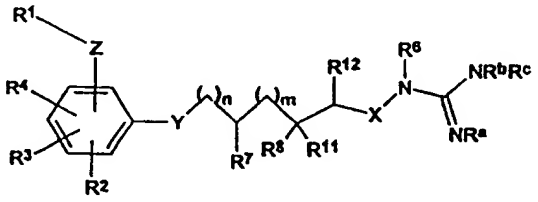

(I)

(57) Abstract

Aminoguanidine and alkoxyguanidine compounds, including compounds of formula *(I)* wherein X is O or HNR9 and R1–R4, R6–R9, R11, R12, Ra, Rb, Rc, Y, Z, n and m are set forth in the specification, as well as hydrates, solvates or pharmaceutically y acceptable salts thereof, that inhibit proteolytic enzymes such as thrombin are described. Also described are methods for preparing the compounds of Formula *(I)*. The novel compounds of the present invention are potent inhibitors of proteases, especially trypsin–like serine proteteases, such as chymotrypsin, trypsin, thrombin, plasmin and factor Xa. Certain of the compounds exhibit antithrombotic activity via dilirect, selective inhibition of thrombin, or are intermediates useful for forming compounds having antithrombotic activity. The inventionn includes a composition for inhibiting loss of blood platelets, inhibiting formation of blood platelet aggregates, inhibiting formation ofbf fibrin, inhibiting thrombus formation, and inhibiting embolus formation in a mammal, comprising a compound of the invention in a | pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Other uses of compounds of the invention are as anticoagulants either embedded in or physically linhked to materials used in the manufacture of devices used in blood collection, blood circulation, and blood storage, such as catheters, bloood dialysis machines, blood collection syringes and tubes, blood lines and stents.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter onal Applicatioon No
PCT/US 97/216649

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07C309/73 C07C309/75 C07D215/36 C07D217/22 C07C317//14
C07D295/22 A61K31/255 A61K31/44 A61K31/505 A61K31/447
A61L33/00 //C07D211/96,C07D239/42,C07D213/42,C07C311/19,

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B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C07C A61K C07D

Documentation searched other than minimumdocumentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched 1

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 3 271 448 A (J. AUGSTEIN ET AL) 6 September 1966 see column 1, lines 46-51; examples ---	1,7,26, 30
A	DE 15 18 222 A (DR. A. WANDER AG) 12 June 1969 see the whole document ---	1,7,26, 38
A	US 3 413 303 A (R.P. MULL) 26 November 1968 see column 2, lines 13-24; examples ---	1,25,26, 30,42
A	US 3 131 218 A (R.G.W. SPICKETT ET AL) 28 April 1964 see column 1, lines 11-15; claims --- -/--	1,7,26, 30

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15 May 1998	02.06.98

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Van Amsterdam, L

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte· tional Application No
PCT/US 97/21649

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IPC 6 C07D213/74,C07D307/66,C07C311/18,C07D295/12,C07D333/34, C07C311/16,C07D333/62,C07C309/76,C07C311/17,C07D311/66, C07D207/48,C07C311/21,C07D307/52,C07D207/14

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Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Ir ıational applicalation No.
PCT/US 97/ 211649

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of fiirst sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the fdollowing reasons:

1. [X] Claims Nos.: 28-34
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Remark: Although claims 28-34 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

2. [ ] Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. [ ] Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. [ ] As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report cowvers all searchable claims.

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3. [ ] As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Seaarch Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. [ ] No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Searcch Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

[ ] The additional search fees were accompanied by the aapplicant's protest.

[ ] No protest accompanied the payment of additional seaarch fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

.nformation on patent family members

Intr tional Applicatidon No
PCI/US 97/21649

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		PPublication date
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			FR	6025 M	13-05-1968
US 3131218	A	28-04-1964	NONE		
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			AU	4787496 A	30-10-1996
			EP	0820316 A	28-01-1998